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The China Mail

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1845

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/8 5/16.

No. 27,410 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

There are Spectacles and Spectacles ... but what a difference in quality ... and there are opticians and opticians, but in Hong Kong, only one European optician who measures up to the highest qualifications. Optical men in every corner of the world recognize his certificates and the modern equipment used.

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The Optician
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Ralph A. Cooper, F.R.O. (Engl.),
Registered Optician (Canada).

USE OF SUBMARINES IN WARFARE

TO BE RESTRICTED AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPS

U.S. OPPOSITION

SENATOR BORAH AND A "USELESS KING SHIP"

A hopeful note is the characteristic of a statement issued by Mr. H. L. Stimson, the chief United States delegate to the London Naval Conference, who declares that a definite decision was reached at the plenary meeting in regard to submarines, the use of which against merchant ships it had been agreed to restrict. That, he felt, was alone worth the visit of the American delegation to Britain.

A different note, however, is conveyed in a message from America, in which Senator Borah, a well-known "Big Navy" advocate, opposed a proposal by the U.S. delegation to build a battleship of the Rodney type, declaring that he did not want parity if it involved "spending millions on a useless king ship."

THE DOMINIONS ANXIOUS?

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons Lieut.-Col. Howard Bury asked if the Australian Government were consulted in regard to the latest reduction of cruisers and destroyers prior to the announcement of their reduction.

Mr. MacDonald replied in the negative and said that the Australian Government were fully apprised of the general consideration of the policy on which the decision of His Majesty's Government was based.

Lieut. Col. Howard Bury asked whether Mr. MacDonald were aware of the great uneasiness and anxiety in Australia in regard to the Singapore base and the reduction of cruisers and destroyers. Mr. MacDonald replied "As far as I am concerned, I am aware of exactly the opposite."—Reuter.

"Scrap the Rodney"
Washington, Yesterday. Opposition to the American proposal at the Naval Conference that the United States be permitted to build a battleship of the Rodney type was voiced in Congress by Senator Borah and by Senator Britten, in the House of Representatives. The former declared that he did not want parity if it involved spending millions on a useless king ship. He counselled them to "scrap the Rodney." That would settle the proposition.—Reuter's American Service.

Abolition of Submarines
London, Yesterday. There was a decision—not tentative, but definite—at to-day's plenary meeting, declares Mr. H. L. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of State, in a statement issued to-night.

The five Powers have agreed to restrict the use of submarines against merchant ships to the same rules applied to surface vessels. "I regard that single incident worth the visit of the American delegation to London," he declares. He thought the debate marked a step in the direction of the eventual abolition of the submarine. He was particularly pleased that the above mentioned motion should have originated from the French delegation.—Reuter.

France & Japan Obdurate
Rugby, Yesterday. At to-day's plenary session of the Naval Conference the total abolition of the submarine was urged by the British and American delegates, while its retention as a defensive weapon was advocated by the French and Japanese. The British Dominion delegates concurred generally with the view of the British Government, and the Italian delegation declared itself willing to abolish submarines if all the other Powers did the same.

The session agreed to refer to the First Committee the resolutions proposed by the American and French. The American resolution was that the committee should report upon the possibility of agreement on the following questions: firstly, the abolition of the submarine; secondly, the regulation of the use of the submarine through subjecting it to rules of war govern-

ing the use of surface craft; thirdly, the regulation of the unit size of submarines.

The French resolution was that the committee should prepare an agreement open for signature to all the naval Powers forbidding submarines to act towards merchant ships otherwise than in strict conformity with rules, either present or future, to be observed by surface warships.

Limitations of Submarine
Mr. A. V. Alexander said that the British delegates clearly understood that the attitude of the Powers unwilling to agree to the complete abolition of submarines was based on their views as to their value for purely defensive purposes, although the British thought that those views were mistaken. During the late war Great Britain's endeavour to use the submarine for coast defence was largely a failure, and did not prevent the shelling of a number of towns and ports with heavy loss of life and much material damage.

The submarine could not act efficiently against a sudden raid under cover of darkness or bombardment at dusk by a vessel approaching at high speed. On the surface, submarines were no more than torpedo boats of slow speed. Submerged, they were either blind or of very limited vision.

On the other hand, the War showed that the submarine was capable of and was used largely in offensive operations for reconnaissance and actual attack in narrow seas and harbours. Its retention would always constitute the danger that an unscrupulous enemy might use the submarine for methods of attack which civilised nations regarded with horror.

It might be said that the proposal was of special benefit to Britain, but in the late war submarines destroyed over 2,000,000 tons of shipping of other belligerents and 1,500,000 tons of neutral shipping. Again, if the submarine was to be regarded as a defensive weapon, the British Empire could show greater need than any other Power. Yet she was prepared unreservedly to surrender such defensive protection as submarines were argued to afford.

Question of Economy
Turning to the question of economy he said that abolition would effect enormous savings directly and also indirectly in permitting reductions in destroyers and anti-submarine units. Failing agreement on their abolition, Britain would endeavour to confine submarines to defence by limiting to the lowest their size and numbers and seeking agreement preventing their use as destroyers of commerce in violation of international law and practice.

Mr. H. L. Stimson (America) pointed out that an offensive use was made of submarines at great distances from their home ports; that ten-for-ton they were three or four times as expensive as large surface craft; that they made necessary to all navies more anti-submarine craft; and that in any future war they would almost inevitably be used in a way effect-

LINER BURSTS INTO FLAMES

GERMAN 14,000-TON VESSEL SINKS IN HUDSON RIVER

CREW MISSING

New York, Yesterday. Passengers who disembarked from the German 14,000-ton steamer Muenchen, from Bremen, waiting at the pier at Hudson River to have their baggage cleared by the Customs, were startled by a series of explosions from the liner, whose crew tumbled ashore as the vessel burst into flames, and belched forth volumes of suffocating smoke from a cargo of nitrates and speedily sank. Three firemen who were hauled into the river are still missing. Seven men, including the captain, were injured.—Reuter's American Service.

tive for the immediate purposes, regardless of the consequences. When the nations are turning to a peace pact to provide revision in armaments it would be travesty if the conference sanctioned a weapon the abuse of which had brought the western world into the Great War. Their abolition would be a practical, commonsense measure.

A Necessary Weapon
M. Leygues, French Minister of Marine, contended that the submarine was a defensive weapon which all the Naval Powers could not do without, and that its use could be and should be regulated like that of any other warship. France could not accept its abolition, but was ready to concur in an international agreement regulating its use.

Signor Grandi (Italy) described the submarine as the weapon of a less-armed nation against one more powerfully armed. Italy was ready to renew the undertaking restricting the use of submarines against merchant ships and would not object to their abolition if all the Naval Powers agreed.

"Ruthless Weapon"
Admiral Takoradi (Japan) expressed the view that the submarine had legitimate uses as a weapon of defence and as a scout, and was not to be condemned as a ruthless weapon in contradiction to surface craft. Japan regarded it as a convenient arm for her national defence, but one whose uses should be strictly circumscribed by law.

Mr. Fenton (Australia), Mr. Ralston (Canada), Sir Chatterjee (India), Mr. Smiddy (Irish Free State) and Mr. Wilford (New Zealand) briefly expressed agreement with the delegates of Britain and America, and Mr. Tewatwa (South Africa) promised to support every effort towards the limitation of submarines.—British Wireless Service.

Earlier News
London, Yesterday. The plenary session of the Naval Conference saw the room packed for the debate on submarines.

Mr. MacDonald at the outset announced that the expert subcommittee dealing with global and category tonnage had completed its work, and appearances pointed to an early plenary meeting on the matter.

Mr. Alexander opened the discussion on submarines. He said that British experience in wartime showed that submarines were valueless for coastal defence, and they were largely used for offensive purposes in commerce raiding. Britain needed defensive vessels more than any Power, but was prepared unreservedly to surrender such protection as submarines afforded.

He added that the Powers represented at the Conference had built or were building over four hundred submarines, which was very expensive. Their abolition would enormously reduce armament expenditure, and would indirectly economise in the provision of destroyers as anti-submarine units.

Dwelling on the loss of life in submarines in peace time, he said that since 1918, altogether 870 men had perished in submarine disasters. If the conference failed to agree to the abolition, Britain would endeavour to limit their size and numbers, and would propose very definite conditions to prevent their employment as commerce destroyers. Britain would seek to revive the Washington 1922 agreement regulating submarines, used to attack merchantmen.
(Continued on Page 4.)

HONG KONG VESSEL RELEASED

HIGH-HANDED METHOD OF CHINESE AUTHORITIES

THE TONG ON SCANDAL

The curtain has rung down on the regrettable affair which had come to be known as the "Tong On Scandal," and on which questions were asked in Parliament at Home. The Tong On is a steam launch registered in Hong Kong and flies the British flag. Her owner, Mr. H. T. Hung, is a large ship owner and directs his operations from his offices in the Colony. The Tong On was seized by the Wuchow Military authorities on December 27 subsequent to a collision with a commandeered launch.

"Detained But Not Seized"
Two British sloops stationed at Wuchow intervened, and although they succeeded in preventing the Tong On from being seized, she was nevertheless detained. Her pilot and coxswain were taken into custody, and they were brought before a Military tribunal. At the so-called trial, these unfortunate men were not given the opportunity to state their case. The Court decreed that the Tong On was to be blamed for the collision and demanded compensation as follows: \$2,000 for the salvage; \$4,000 for repairs and \$1,000 for the loss of gear.

Mr. Hung refused to comply with the demands and although he did not seek the assistance of the British Consul, for fear of bringing about international complications, he sent an envoy there to effect an amicable settlement with the owner of the commandeered launch.

The Terms of Settlement
This morning Mr. Hung informed a China Mail representative that the Tong On had returned to the Colony under a guarantee. The terms of settlement arranged were both unreasonable and ridiculous. The Tong On was released on the condition that Mr. Hung is to pay \$4,000 for the salvage and repairs of the commandeered launch and also to supply gratis eleven tons of coal to the Military Authorities at Wuchow. Why coal and only 11 tons of it, we do not understand?

The Tong On is now laid up in Hong Kong, and her owner has not decided whether or not to put her back on the Wuchow run.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

CARE-TAKER OVERPOWERED BY ARMED THIEF

BOUND AND GAGGED

A daring daylight armed robbery occurred at 12.30 p.m., yesterday in the coolie quarters of the Hop Yick Co., on the first floor of 296, Temple Street, Yau-mat.

According to Yip Lau (20), the caretaker, who was alone on the premises when the raid occurred, he was sitting in the rear cubicle when he heard the verandah door being forced open.

As he came out of the cubicle to investigate, he was met by a man who was armed with a dagger. Pointing the weapon at him, the intruder ordered Yip Lau to keep quiet and then proceeded to open the stairs door, thus admitting two other men. These, as far as Yip could see, were not armed.

Gagged With Towel
After the door had been re-fastened, the man with the dagger ordered Yip Lau into the rear cubicle, where the intruders bound his hands behind his back and gagged him with a towel.

The robbers spent half an hour ransacking the place and eventually departed with a quantity of clothing and a metal wrist watch. It was some time before Yip was able to release himself and raise the alarm, but by then the robbers had disappeared. The value of the haul is not high, the stolen clothing being mostly apparel of cheap material.

REVOLUTION IN TONGKING

FRENCH OFFICER KILLED IN FIGHT WITH NATIVES

"FAIRLY SERIOUS"

Paris, Yesterday. A message from Hanoi states that following a revolutionary agitation the natives, joined by sharpshooters garrisoned at Yen Bai, attempted to mutiny. The ensuing fight was described as "fairly serious." Several persons were killed, including a French officer.

Steps are being taken to restore order.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST ARMY CHANGES COLOURS

CHANG FAT-KUEI MARCHING ACROSS KWANGTUNG

TO ATTACK KONGMOON?

Wuchow, Yesterday. It is reported that Chang Fat-kuei, the rebel leader, is manoeuvring his troops across Kwangtung. It is thought that his objective is Kongmoon.

The colours of the Nationalist Army at Wuchow have been changed from red and white to red and yellow. This is said to be due to the reverses suffered by the Nationalist forces at Kwei Yuen and Ping Nam, on which occasions both armies displayed similar colours.—Naval Wireless Service.

FRESH AND FAIR

To-day's weather report from the Royal Observatory states: The anti-cyclone central to the north of the Yangtze Valley has weakened.

Fresh to strong monsoon prevails along the S.E. coast of China and moderate to fresh monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Forecast: — N. E. winds; fresh; fair.

Rainfall		
Rainfall up to 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Rainfall since January 1, 2.92 inch, against an average of 2.14 inch.		
Temperature and Humidity		
The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:		
	Temp.	Humid.
Hong Kong	63	81
Macao	54	80
Pratas Island	66	82
Manila	68	83
Amoy	46	77
Swatow	49	73
Chefoo	24	100
Shanghai	25	100

HUGE FORTUNE FROM WHISKEY

CHAIRMAN OF JOHN DEWAR & SONS LEAVES \$4,405,000

EXCHEQUER TO BENEFIT

Rugby, Yesterday.

The late Lord Forteviot, who was chairman of the distilling firm of John Dewar and Sons, left a fortune of \$4,405,000. During his lifetime he made munificent bequests to social institutions, notably in Perth, his native town, and was particularly interested in housing reform.

The Exchequer will benefit in death duties on the estate to the amount of £1,700,000.

Another fortune of £1,702,000 has been left by Mr. Gerard Craig Sellar, a director of various companies. He was at one time Private Secretary to the late Joseph Chamberlain. From this estate \$650,000 falls to the Exchequer in death duties.—British Wireless Service.

Growing demand for a public carillon to be erected permanently in Hyde Park is indicated, in view of the great success of the New Zealand carillon recitals. Mr. Lanebury is sympathetic.

COLONY'S EUROPEAN POPULATION

NO EVIDENCE THAT IT IS DWINDLING

HINT OF A CHALLENGE

In Monday's issue of the China Mail an interesting query was raised as to the European population of Hong Kong and Kowloon. The writer of the letter was of opinion that there had been a steady outflow of British and American residents since the strike of 1925.

As the matter is of general interest we reprint the letter in full. It ran as follows:

European Population

Sir,—Can you give me any figures regarding the European population of Hong Kong and Kowloon (excluding the Portuguese and Military community) for 1929 as compared with, say two or three years ago?

It would be interesting to know these facts in view of the present trade situation, the fact that many stores catering to the European community are doing much less business than they did three years ago, and that hotels and clubs also catering to this community seem to be having a hard time to keep going.

It seems to me that there has been a gradual but steady outflow of the British and American residents since the strike of 1925.

Yours, etc.,
STATISTICIAN.

A Difficult Matter

It will be recognised that to obtain absolutely accurate figures of the population of Hong Kong is an extremely difficult matter. A China Mail representative this morning interviewed Dr. G. W. Pope, the Medical Officer of Health, who agreed with this view.

As regards the question of what might be termed the dwindling European population? Dr. Pope said that he had no evidence at all to this effect. Furthermore, he said that although in the absence of definite evidence he was not prepared to contradict the statements in the letter, he would seriously challenge them.

Trade Depression Blamed

It is suggested to the China Mail from another source that possibly the general trade depression since the strike accounts for "the hotels and clubs catering to the (European) community" having a hard time to keep going. What is a definite fact is that the majority of the dwelling houses and flats classed as "European" are fully occupied, and there is usually competition for one that becomes vacant.

SERIOUS BATTLE OF WHEAT PRICES

BRITISH MILLERS DENY STORY OF ORGANISED CAMPAIGN

CANADA PERTURBED

London, Yesterday. A battle of wheat prices is proceeding between British and European purchasers and producers in North America, who seek by withholding supplies to maintain prices in spite of the existing glut. The Canadian wheat pool, controlling 58 per cent of the marketable surplus, embraces 110,000 members who are pursuing a policy of "orderly marketing." It refuses to send supplies to Europe at "unreasonably low" prices. Meanwhile, the new Argentine and Australian supplies, shortly marketable, may force down the prices and inflict a staggering blow on the pool and business in Canada.

The Canadian High Commissioner, however, declares that the financial position of the grain firms is "thoroughly sound." In the meantime, supplies to Great Britain continue to be large and it is estimated that stocks will suffice for at least ten weeks. The quarter loaf has been reduced by a halfpenny. Discussions are proceeding between Mr. J. H. Thomas and the wheat pool representatives.

Reports Denied

Asked in the House of Commons whether his attention had been drawn to the Canadian reports of an organised campaign of British millers against purchases of Canadian wheat, and what action he was taking in view of the harmful re-

ALLEGED PIRATES' AGENTS

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RANSOM MONEY

"THE MAN FROM SHANGHAI"

Evidence was yesterday taken by Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham, at the Central Magistracy, in the case in which two Chinese are charged with acting as pirate agents in negotiations for the release for ransom of a Chinese engineer named Hsu Han-yuk, otherwise known as H. Y. Hsu, of Shanghai, who was captured by pirates when they carried out a coup on board the Japanese s.s. Deli Maru on September 21 last.

The story of how the accused came into Police hands has already been related in the China Mail. One of the men was seized at the railway station as he was about to board the train for Canton after \$11,000 had been received from a mediator from Shanghai who had negotiated with them at the Empress Hotel on behalf of Hsu's relatives and employers, a foreign firm of contractors in the Northern Settlement. The Police also raided 22 Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, described as a pirate haunt. It resulted in \$6,000 being recovered. The other man was captured in Room 35 at the Sai Kai boarding house in town.

Originally the two accused were charged with consulting and corresponding with pirates, and subsequently two other charges were added alleging that they had threatened injury to the captive if ransom were not paid; and that they had obtained \$11,000 from persons who were negotiating on behalf of the captive.

Mr. A. Covey of Messrs. G. K. Hall Britton & Co., was for the first accused, whilst the other man was not legally represented. Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, was for the Crown.

Ransom Asked

Interest centred on the evidence of Cheung Tin-yuet, the man from Shanghai who was appointed to negotiate with the accused here.

He said he was well acquainted with the captive, Mr. Hsu. "I became acquainted with the man when he was on the Deli Maru and was taken away by pirates; also with the fact that a ransom was asked for his release. Messrs. Malcolm, of Shanghai, by whom the captive was employed, were interested in his release, as were also the latter's relatives."

"After several conversations with the relatives of Mr. Hsu I came to Hong Kong, accompanied by Mr. Chan Hong-pui, who was with the same firm as Mr. Hsu. We arrived here on October 22 and went to the Great Eastern Hotel. I registered in my own name, but Mr. Chan registered himself as Hsu Ho-ho."

"Friends of the Hills"

"When I first saw the first accused, it was on October 26. He, having satisfied himself that we came on behalf of Mr. Hsu, began the negotiations. He said 'he was asked by Mr. Hsu's friends "of the hills" to arrange the ransom, and told us to write a letter, which was to be sent to Mr. Hsu. The letter was written and handed to the accused when he called again the next day. He asked to read the letter and opened it himself. After reading it, he said that the sum of \$800 was too small for the people of the hills, he said, wanted \$60,000."

"We replied that Mr. Hsu was a poor man and his family could not raise such a big sum. He then said he would forward the letter and told us to expect an answer at the end of ten days. Meanwhile, he asked for \$40 or \$50 as expenses incidental to the forwarding of the letter, and we gave him \$20."

Ransom Price Reduced
"On January 8, I returned to Hong Kong. I again saw the first accused on the evening of January 8, at the Tai Loy Boarding House."

Witness told the first accused that he had brought down only \$3,000 after the latter had said that the sum now decided upon was \$11,000. A further sum of \$1,000 was to be paid, it was understood, as brokerage, to the first accused. It was in a room at the Empress Hotel that the final settlement was reached, the money being paid over to the first accused in the presence of witness and two companions. The hearing was adjourned.

"Tropical beer," says a German official statement, was the reason why the cruiser Endone flew a red flag off Puerto, Colombia, in October. Exaggerated stories of a "mutiny" were to be discounted, the tipsy ringleaders of the affair having received light punishments.

action on his schemes to develop trade with Canada, Mr. Thomas replied by reading a statement by the National Association of Millers of Great Britain, denying the reports and declaring that they were always anxious to purchase Canadian wheat, provided the prices approximated to world prices.—Reuter.

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Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.
All replies under this heading must be called for.

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FOUND.—One \$5 note on the premises of Tung Lee, money changer, next to Kashmir Silk Store, Queen's Road C. Loser please apply to Tung Lee.

POSITION WANTED

ENGLISH GIRL sailing with her family in Macedonia on March 1 would like to get in touch with lady who needs help on voyage with children.—Apply Telephone Kowloon 1399.

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A GODOWN at Whitfield Road consisting about 2,500 sq. ft. next to Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory. Please apply to Kwong Sang Hong Ltd.

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FOR SALE.—Ranjo. "Clifford Essex" G. Genuine Autographed Model. Unused. Original Nichols painting on vellum. Cost \$125. Sell \$80 or offer, with Case and Tutor. Apply Box No. 637, c/o "China Mail."

HOME TUITION.

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MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National French Higher Certificate).

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

NOTICES.

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NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
All Coloured Fuji Silk
at 75 cts. Yard.

TAJMAHAL SILK STORE

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Opposite China Mail
Tel. C. 6136.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at City Hall, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, 1930, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th February, to Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 3rd February, 1930.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY, February 13, 1930,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.,
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Fine Collection of
VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS.
On View now.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, February 10, 1930.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from K. S. Morrison, Esq., to sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY, February 14, 1930,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
with an interval from 12.30 p.m.
to 2.30 p.m.
at No. 460, The Peak,
Barker Road.

A Large Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Glass Cabinet, Teak Pedestals, Statues, Card Table, Brass Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Carpets, Brass Fenders, etc.

Teak Dining Table, Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Tables, Desk, Screens, Community Plate Cutlery, Crockery, Glass Ware, Ceiling and Table Fans, Electric Fittings, etc.

Teak Bedstead, Teak Wardrobe with Glass Doors, Teak Dressing Table, Teak Chest of Drawers, Sewing Machine, Enamel Bath, Porcelain Basin, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

One Cabinet Victrola, One White Frost Refrigerator, One Fairbank Scale, Aviary Plants in Pots, etc.

A Quantity of Blackwood Furniture.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
On View from Wednesday, at Noon, February 12, 1930.
Catalogues will be issued.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, February 7, 1930.



REALISTIC
The realistic Method is altogether new—new way of waving the hair—from the ends toward the scalp—a new wave—softer, smoother and more natural.
Arrange TO-DAY to have your hair styled permanently.
YAYOI BEAUTY PARLOUR
24, Wyndham Street.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NO. S. 54.—IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRY," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1930, for the occupation for a period ending 31st December, 1931, from the date of notification of acceptance of tender, of any or either of the pieces or parcels of ground referred to in the schedule hereunder, shown coloured red on plan signed by the Director of Public Works and dated 24th January, 1930, but subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$100 in respect of any quarry as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE

Quarry No.	Locality.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Annual fee.
Kowloon No. 8	Kwo Lo Wan	1.47	\$650
Kowloon No. 9	To Kwa Wan	8.89	\$400
Kowloon No. 10	Tai Shek Ku	7.26	\$600
Kowloon No. 11	Argyle Street	.32	\$400

HAROLD T. CREASY,

Director of Public Works,

7th February, 1930.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1930.

22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th February
and 1st March, 1930.

ON SATURDAY, 22nd February the First Race will be run at 2 p.m. and on all other days at 12 o'clock Noon. On the First Day the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and on the other four days at 11.30 a.m.

MEMBERS' BADGES & ENCLOSURE.

Members' Badges may be obtained by those members who have not already received them on application to the Secretary.

Such Badges will also ensure admission to all Extra Race Meetings during 1930.

Members are notified that they and their ladies must wear their badges prominently displayed.

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10. per day or \$40 for the Meeting (ladies \$4. and \$16. respectively), are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for payment of all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, badges (limited to two) for the free admission to the Members' Enclosure of wives, lady relatives and friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On no pretext will children be permitted in either enclosure during the first four days of the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3. per day for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1 per day.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued on application to Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Employers are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes.

Servants are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties, but must remain in their employers' stands.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' Passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 10th February, 1930.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1930, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 7th February, 1930, to Friday, the 14th February, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPNELL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 3rd February, 1930.

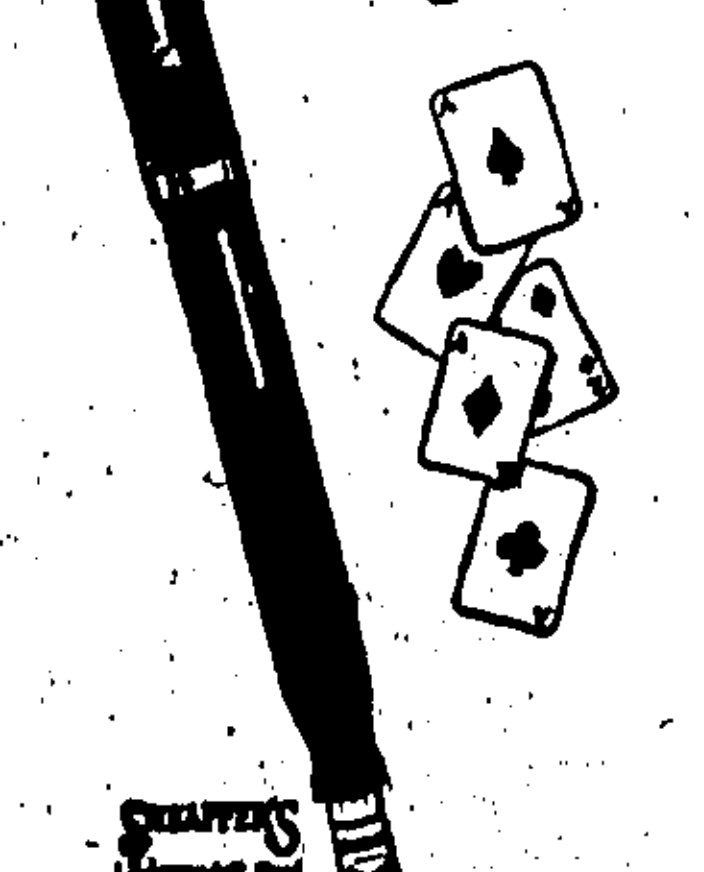
THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, at 4.30 p.m., THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1930, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 27th February, 1930 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG-PO,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 10th February, 1930.

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THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

A DOCTRINE "ON TRIAL." TRUTH ABOUT MYSTICISM PERPETUAL DAMAGER

Further consideration to the lessons to be learned from a study of the history of Philosophy was given recently by Dr. J. A. Smith, Waynlete, Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy at Oxford University, in the course of his fourth Gifford lecture at Glasgow University. The first lesson, Professor Smith said, was that the notion of absolute oneness was predominant and omnipresent within its domain, and so was the fundamental pre-supposition of all philosophising. The second was developed out of it by taking in and subordinating to it whatsoever was sound in the counter-supposition of Pluralism. It thus reached the more developed notion of wholeness. Its adoption and use of this distinguished it from the barrenness or extravagance of Mysticism, against which it welcomed the aid of its new subjugated rival of Pluralism, with which it shared the supposition of genuine multiplicity, etc. in its proper realm.

Mysticism was a perpetual danger to a sane and sober philosophy, an unwise and futile form of Monism. To protect itself, and make progress, Monism, without compromising its claim to sovereignty, must ally itself with Pluralism. This it did by developing and establishing the notion or supposition that its domain was a Universe of Universes in that it differed from the worlds of Art, Science, and History, and the world of "experience" generally. The words "universe" and "universal" had special meanings in the vocabulary of philosophy, and there had their greatest precision and fullness of meaning had the maximum of unity, particularly, and wholeness.

The second lesson from the history of Philosophy was that whatsoever was wisely or rightly supposed, or supposed to be, was a whole-of-parts, of parts wholly subordinated to its all-pervasive and overruling unity and holding their being in virtue of their participation in the whole of which they were parts. Such a part was itself "universal" or a universe. The two lessons or doctrines were to be distinguished but combined and held together. To do so was hard, and success in it was imperfect or incomplete. But that way wisdom lay. Further and arduous elaboration of the conjoint notion was required.

A Doctrine for the Future
The lecturer next turned to forecast a third step in the progress of philosophising, which was perhaps still too doubtful and disputable to be presented as a lesson from the past. Still, he said it was a doctrine for the future which was engaging to view from behind the record and was already professed by many. That might be called the supposition or doctrine of Concrete Individuality. That was the doctrine that the Universe in and for Philosophy was a single concrete individual whole, whose parts were genuine concrete individuals, such that in each the essential nature of the whole was present and operative at once totally and in a unique way. That notion was admittedly difficult and not yet a finished product of thought, yet it was not wholly unfamiliar and certainly not merely fanciful or arbitrary. As a doctrine it was markedly hypothetical or speculative; it was still on trial and its incorporation in Philosophy incomplete. Here it was recommended as promising. To entertain it was to take a side, or at least a part, in a debate on the most live issue in modern Philosophy. Here the antagonist was what might be called in general "Monadism"—a form of Philosophy specially zealous and jealous for the independence of the individual against the universal. The lecturer ended with pointing to forms of the controversy outside the arena of professional Philosophy.

STANDARD TIMES

Sunrise And Sunset In Colony

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for February (Standard Time of the 120th Meridian. East of Greenwich), are as follow:—

February	Sunrise	Sunset
12	6.57 a.m.	6.19 p.m.
13	6.57	6.19
14	6.56	6.20
15	6.56	6.20
16	6.55	6.21
17	6.55	6.21
18	6.54	6.21
19	6.53	6.22
20	6.52	6.22
21	6.51	6.23
22	6.50	6.23
23	6.50	6.24
24	6.49	6.24
25	6.48	6.25
26	6.47	6.25
27	6.47	6.26
28	6.46	6.26



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COPTIC CHURCH

Patriarch's Visit to Abyssinia

For the first time for several hundred years a Coptic Patriarch of Egypt visited Abyssinia. His Beatitude Amba Yoannes left Port Said for Djibouti, en route for Addis Ababa. Incidentally, his visit to Port Said was the first paid by a Coptic Patriarch since his then predecessor obeyed the commands of the Khedive Ismail to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Suez Canal in 1869.

Amba Yoannes, who was accompanied by a large suite of Bishops and Archimandrites, was visiting Abyssinia at the invitation of King Tafari and Queen Zanditon, and his voyage had been arranged to enable him to reach Addis Ababa on the eve of the Coptic Christmas, which falls fourteen days after the Christmas of the Western Churches. This was the first time on record that a Coptic Patriarch of Egypt, to whom the Abyssinian Church is tribute, celebrated Mass on Christmas Day in the Abyssinian capital, and his presence was expected to neutralise the efforts which have been made to wean the Abyssinian Church from its Mother Church and attach it to one of the other Eastern Churches.

The Patriarch's visit to Abyssinia was made with the cordial approval of King Fuad, who attaches great importance to the continuation of the close religious ties which since time immemorial have united Abyssinia and Egypt. During his stay His Beatitude consecrated another Abyssinian Bishop. Amba Yoannes proposed, also, to seize the opportunity to try to settle with King Tafari the vexed question of Deir El Sultan, which for years now has considerably irritated the two communities. Deir El Sultan is a monastery in Jerusalem, adjacent to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, to which it has access by a special door. It contains a little church with twenty cells, nineteen of which are inhabited by Abyssinian monks. The dispute has been in regard to the right to use these cells and the ownership of the monastery itself. The question has hitherto threatened to strain the relations between the Mother and the Daughter Churches of the Copts.

Two Indian students were charged on remand at Marlborough-street with breaking and entering a West-end jeweller's shop and stealing goods to the value of £368.

A 24-year-old Post Office sorter has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for opening 278 letters for the purpose of stealing postal orders.

Guerilla tactics are to be used in Congress by the "Wet" party, which will raise the Prohibition issue wherever possible. Public opinion still runs very high over the Black Duck outrage, and its orgiastic sequel.

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Ha Hak-sian, from Swatow.
Namay, from Osaka.
Kongelbacher, Peninsular, from Vladivostok.

Kwok Hans, from Göteborg.
Worship, (2), from Göteborg.
Groux, Lloydiano, from Shanghai, North.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, February 5, 1930.

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The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—
Gastano Luongo, from Secondigliano.
P.R.I., First Somerset Regt., from Quetta.

Major Taylor, Somersets, from St. Leonards-on-Sea.

S. LACK,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, February 6, 1930.

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SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.	
SHIZUOKA MARU	Friday, 28th February.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Tuesday, 11th March.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.	
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 22nd February.
HARUNA MARU	Saturday, 8th March.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
KAGA MARU	Wednesday, 19th February.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 26th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.	
TOKUSHIMA MARU	Friday, 28th February.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.	
RAKUYO MARU	Sunday, 2nd March.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	
KAWACHI MARU	Saturday, 8th March.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.	
KUMA MARU	Saturday, 15th February.
KAKO MARU	Monday, 24th February.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa.	
DELAGOA MARU	Monday, 17th February.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
MALACCA MARU	Saturday, 15th February.
MORIOKA MARU	Saturday, 1st March.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
KATORI MARU	Monday, 17th February.
TOTORI MARU	Tuesday, 18th February.
TANGO MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Friday, 21st February.

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AMAZON MARU	Saturday, 15th March.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.	
HAWAII MARU	Tuesday, 25th February.
LAPLATA MARU	Friday, 21st March.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.	
SHINNOH MARU	Thursday, 20th February.
GANGES MARU	Thursday, 6th March.
(Calls at Karachi.)	
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.	
PANAMA MARU	Saturday, 1st March.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
KASADO MARU	Tuesday, 18th February.
CELEBES MARU	Tuesday, 4th March.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.	
ALABAMA MARU (from Shanghai)	Sunday, 9th March.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.	
SYDNEY MARU	Thursday, 6th March.
HAIPHONG—Via Hobei & Pakhoi.	
MENADO MARU	Thursday, 20th February.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.	
HAMBURG MARU	Tuesday, 4th March.
JAPAN PORTS.	
ALABAMA MARU	Monday, 17th February.
TACOMA MARU	Friday, 21st February.
KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.	
CANTON MARU	Sunday, 16th February, noon.
HOVAN MARU	Sunday, 23rd February, noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.	
DELI MARU	Thursday, 13th February, 10 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	
SOURABAYA MARU	Friday, 14th March.

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'PHONE POLES First Ocean Talkie Made

Sea-going telephone poles, floating on end attached to a string of rafts that stretched from the shore to far out at sea, solved the problem of recording, for the first time, an all-talking motion picture on the open sea. The ingenious device was used by technicians during the filming of "Flesh of Eve," Paramount's adaptation of Joseph Conrad's "Victory," in which Nancy Carroll is starred.

Several of the more important scenes in the production take place on the deck of a yacht, involving action between Miss Carroll and Richard Arlen, who plays the male lead. It was obvious that the microphones should be on the boat above the players, but it was impossible to move the huge Paramount sound truck from the shore. Wires carried on the floating poles transmitted the voices of the principals from the "mike" to the portable laboratory and perfect results were obtained.

OBITUARY

Mr. W. Brown,
C.B.E.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Brown, C.B.E., chairman and managing director of Messrs. William Simons and Co., Ltd., shipbuilders and engineers, Renfrew. By his death shipbuilding and engineering on the Clyde have lost one who was associated with their development and progress for over 60 years.

Born in Glasgow in 1850, and educated in the Renfrew and Paisley Grammar Schools, and in the mechanical and civil engineering class conducted by Professor Macquorn Rankine at Glasgow University. Mr. Brown began his apprenticeship in 1866 in the engineering department of Messrs. William Simons and Co. of which firm his father, the late Provost Andrew Brown, of Renfrew, was partner, along with the late Mr. William Simons. He became assistant manager of the engineering department in 1872, and was promoted to the management in 1876. In 1888 he was made a partner, and later, when the firm was converted into a limited liability company, he was elected to the board.

On the death of his father in 1907 Mr. Brown became chairman and managing director, a position which he held up to the time of his death. While at all times keenly alive to the interests of his firm, Mr. Brown found time to devote to many outside interests. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland. He represented the burgh on the Clyde Navigation Trust for 14 years, a service which he relinquished only on account of his health.

In 1918 he had the honour of Commander of the British Empire conferred on him in recognition of his services during the war, and in 1923 the Burgh of Renfrew further honoured him (along with his brother, the late Colonel Walter Brown) by presenting him with the freedom of the burgh.

Mr. Brown was closely identified with the work of several benevolent institutions in Glasgow, and in both business and private life he was always prone to show sympathy and consideration for the interest of others. He was an ex-deacon of the Incorporation of Hammermen, and was an elder of Westbourne Church, Glasgow.

Mr. Brown is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

American Viewpoint
Mr. Stimson said that years of reflection had crystallised all over the world into a conviction that the inhumane use of submarines should cease. The time had come to deal frankly with the question. The argument that the submarine was a purely defensive weapon was difficult to reconcile with the offensive use made of this weapon at great distances from home ports. The argument as to its cheapness was discounted by the fact that, ton for ton, it was three or four times more costly than the largest warships. He said that for this conference to sanction a weapon whose abuses were directly responsible for bringing the western world into the greatest European war in history, would be a travesty of the purposes for which it had met.

Japanese Statement
Admiral Takarabe (Japan) emphasised the need of Japan, with widely scattered islands, for a comparatively inexpensive defence weapon, like the submarine, but Japan would heartily support the proposal to outlaw the "illegitimate use of a legitimate and defensive agency in war."

France's Opinion
Admiral Leygues (France) at some length argued that the submarine was a warship, like any other, and asked whether it must disappear because it disturbed the habits and traditions of surface ships.

The French Government was of opinion that unrestricted submarine warfare against trade should be outlawed, but the right of visit, search and seizure should be exercised similarly to surface ships. France was ready to pledge herself by treaty, relying confidently on the discipline of her sailors. He concluded that France cannot accept abolition, but is ready to concur in an international agreement regulating the use of the submarine, therefore he moved that "a committee shall be appointed to prepare an agreement forbidding submarines to act towards merchant ships otherwise than in strict conformity with the rules, present and future, to be observed by surface ships."

Italian Query
Signor Grandi asked whether it was impossible to find a solution covering, on the one hand, the abolition of submarines, and leading, on the other hand, to a substantial reduction in armaments, simultaneously providing for the abolition of capital ships. Italy kept an open mind on the subject of the abolition of submarines, and shared the view that at the present stage of the problem a discussion on abolition of submarines would be of interest in disarmament. She did not object in principle to abolition of submarines if all the naval Powers concurred therein.

Mr. MacDonald, closing the session, said one of the most delightful features had been that, when the delegates differed, they nevertheless were very friendly.

Resolutions to be Studied
On Mr. MacDonald's suggestion, Admiral Leygues' resolution, and another of wider scope, submitted by the American delegation, were remitted to the First Committee, and the conference adjourned, after two hours.

The American resolution calls for a study of the report by the committee, on three questions, firstly the abolition of submarines, secondly the regulation of the use of submarines through subjecting them to the rules of war governing the use of surface craft, and thirdly the regulation of the unit size of undersea craft.

Before the close of the conference the Dominions delegates formally accepted the British proposal regarding submarines.

Subsequently, a high British authority emphasised in an interview that the conference was running on predetermined lines, and had passed the state of a general exchange of views. Henceforward, it will consider concrete figures. All the delegates were in a more harmonious frame of mind than when it started.—Reuter.

Submarine Figures

London, Yesterday.
The present submarine strengths of the five Powers represented at the Naval Conference are: United States, 122 built, 5 building, total 127.
France, 52 built, 47 building, total 99.
Japan, 64 built, 7 building, total 71.
British Empire, 58 built, 10 building, 8 projected, total 76.

In the course of his speech at the Naval Conference this morning, Mr. Alexander said he did not think it unreasonable to ask that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence of such events as in the late war, before the generation which had experience of them, passed out and a new generation without such direct knowledge was in control. He was afraid that some

of the Powers represented had indicated some unwillingness to agree to complete abolition of the submarine, and the British delegation clearly understood that their attitude in regard to this matter was based on their views as to the value of the submarine for purely defensive purposes, though, quite frankly, the British felt these views to be mistaken.

Not Defensive Weapon

Regarding the failure of submarines for defensive purposes, he said that in dealing with coast defence, what had to be guarded against as a rule was a sudden raid, probably under cover of darkness, or a bombardment at dusk or dawn by a vessel approaching at high speed. "We are convinced that these are not conditions under which submarines can act efficiently. On the surface they are no more than torpedo-boats of slow speed—submerged, they are either blind or of very limited vision. Our view, therefore, is that the submarine is comparatively ineffectual in relation to what it costs both to build and maintain."

Both for reconnaissance and actual attack in narrow seas and harbours, the submarine was effectively used in offensive action. No doubt other Powers could further demonstrate this argument. The increasing torpedo and gun armament of the submarine and its special capacity for long endurance, constitute ability for offensive action of no mean order. A retention of these vessels would constitute a danger that their employment in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy would lead to methods of attack which civilised nations regard with horror.

Not for Britain Alone

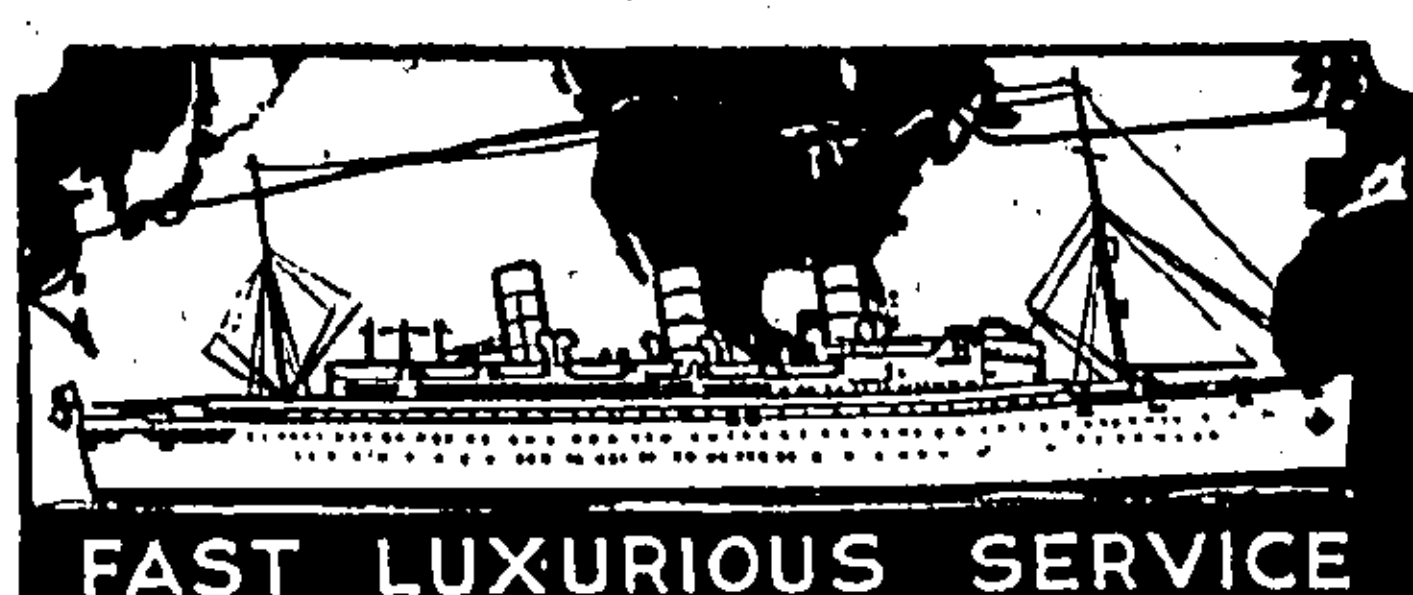
It might be said that the proposal was of special benefit to Britain, as she was most vulnerable, and that she sought to safeguard herself from a danger that was far greater for her than for any other Power. But the other Powers here represented also experienced heavy losses, totalling over two million tons; and in addition the losses of neutral shipping in the last war exceeded one and half million tons.

Mr. Alexander reminded the delegates they were there to confer in order to get an agreement which would mean a real reduction in armaments and to demonstrate their faith in the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris. Such a reduction would not only advance the cause of peace, but relieve economic burdens.

A Possible Temptation

Mr. Stimson said that the existence of submarines imposed on all navies higher levels in anti-submarine craft, such as destroyers and light cruisers. These, however, were after all secondary considerations, since there was an insistent and growing demand among the nations that armaments be revised in the light of the solemn covenants of the Briand-Kellogg pact. It seemed clear that in any future war, those employing submarines would be under a strong, and perhaps irresistible, temptation to use them in any way most effective for immediate purposes, regardless of consequences.

The American delegation therefore urged, not on emotional grounds, but as a practical common-sense measure, that a careful study be given to the possibility of henceforth abolishing submarines.—British Wireless Service.



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WOMAN'S BODY IN NET

The Bangkok Karn Muang states that a man reported to the Pradumwan police that while he was fishing for prawns in a swamp near the Makasan workshop of the Royal State Railways, his net brought up the body of a woman. From a tooth and a piece of cloth a woman

living in the neighbourhood has identified the body as that of her daughter who had disappeared in November last. Foul play is suspected as a gold chain weighing 6 ticals was not on the body when it was found. The young woman was only 21 years old and she was married to a man working at Makasan.

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S.S. "CITY OF LILLE" 19th March.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*KARMALA	9,128	15th Feb. Noon	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	19th Feb. 1st Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*MAEDONIA	11,120	11th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
*KASHMIR	8,086	8th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*ALIPORE	5,273	19th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*RAWALPINDI	16,619	29th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.
Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers at Cargo to
Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*SHIRALA	7,841	12th Feb. 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*TAKIWA	7,936	25th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*TILAWA	10,603	11th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*TALAMBA	8,018	16th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*TAKADA	9,649	25th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*TANDA	6,056	28th Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
*ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Apr.	
*NELLORE	6,853	2nd May	

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong
to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo,
Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as in-
dications of the steamer.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TILAWA	10,603	20th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*TALAMBA	8,018	23rd Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*RAWALPINDI	16,619	28th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TAKADA	9,649	4th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*ST. ALBANS	4,500	11th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*MALWA	10,980	14th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NAGPORE	5,283	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TALMA	10,000	22nd Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*BELTANA	10,000	27th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*RASPUTANA	10,568	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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Shipyard: Sham-Sai-poo, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Tel. Kowloon No. 3.
Estimates furnished on application.
Yong Keng, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.
From ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

The Steamship,
"BENLEDI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the Godowns of
The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 26th inst., or they will not
be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
11th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-
ed.

Bills of Lading will be countersig-
ned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th February, 1930.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', LONDON,
STRAITS & MANILA.

The Steamship,
"BENAVON"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the Godowns of
The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 27th inst. or they will not
be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
12th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-
ed.

Bills of Lading will be countersig-
ned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th February, 1930.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD., COPENHAGEN.

The Motor Vessel,
"ASIA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that all goods
are being landed and placed at their
risk into the Godowns of The Hong
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
where delivery can be obtained as soon
as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining undelivered after the
17th February, 1930, at 4 p.m. will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined by
Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the
14th February, 1930, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the Underwriter before
the 20th February, 1930, or they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersig-
ned by
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 10th February, 1930.

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR FEBRUARY, 1930 (Subject to change).
DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING" S.S. "TAI MING"
[1,068 tons—Capt. Trotter] [949 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

FEBRUARY FEBRUARY
SUN. 16th WED. 26th THURS. 13th MON. 24th
FRI. 21st TUES. 18th

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These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samah, Shingling,
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Fares for round trip (not including meals) \$20. Meals & Wines are
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and Tasmanian Ports.

Excellent and Most Up-to-Date First and Second Class Passenger
Accommodation.

HONG KONG TO SYDNEY, 14th DAYS.

Steamers	Due Hong Kong	Due to Sail
CHANGTE	In Port	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING		

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Agents.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	HOPBANG	Sun. 16th Feb. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	HANGSANG	Wed. 19th Feb. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	TATSHING	Sun. 23rd Feb. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Wed. 27th Feb. at Noon
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	YUENSANG	Tues. 18th Feb. at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	SUISANG	Wed. 26th Feb. at 7 a.m.
Spore, Penang & Calcutta	HOSANG	Wed. 12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Spore, Penang & Calcutta	KUMSANG	Tues. 18th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Spore, Penang & Calcutta	NAMSANG	Mon. 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Spore, Penang & Calcutta	KUTSANG	Tues. 4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Mon. 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Sat. 1st Mar. at Noon
Tian via S'ow & Fochow	CHIPSANG	Thurs. 13th Feb. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & Fochow	CHEONGSANG	Sun. 23rd Feb. at 7 a.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone Central 215. General Managers.

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DEPARTURES

Per s.s. "Empress of Russia" on
February 12, for Victoria:

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Brook, Mr. and Mrs. F. Buscombe, Mrs.
F. A. Bowen, Mr. W. P. Clinton-Mith,
Mr. R. V. Carter, Mr. A. Campbell,
Mrs. T. E. Chadwick Kew, Col. N. M.
Cosgrave, Mr. J. H. Crump, Mr. L.
Costa, Miss K. Deves, Miss E. Darker,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Drane, Mr. L.
Everett, Mr. H. St. Maur Farmanham,
Mr. J. Gibson, Miss D. Gibson, Mrs. R.
Hubert, Col. and Mrs. A. F. Hill, Mr.
A. Hall, Mr. F. Hall, Mrs. P. Hall, Mrs.
B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Henderson,
Miss J. M. Henderson, Miss Jean M.
Henderson, Mrs. J. G. Irving, Miss K.
Kurishara, Mr. I. K. Kwan, Mr. R. A.
Kwelen, Mrs. A. H. Lumsdaine, Mr. P.
Morphew, Mr. J. Mulholland, Mr. P.
Mrs. J. McLeod, Mr. P. Michael, Mrs.
H. H. Michael, Mr. R. Mayeda, Miss
Mias King, Mrs. N. Nakashima, Mr.
M. M. Preters, Capt. and Mrs. C. H.
Palmer, Mr. H. R. Robinson, Mr. D.
Rutledge, Mr. C. Stager, Miss E. E.
Smith, Lady Shou-son Chow, Mr. J. A.
Trevor Thomas, Mrs. C. B. Towill, Mr.
E. E. Wright, Capt. A. E. Wernicke,
Mr. J. Watson.

Per s.s. Tamba Maru for Bombay
on February 11:—

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Wood, Mr.
and Mrs. G. H. Harrington, Mr. and
Mrs. Low Ping-hoe.

Per s.s. Siberia Maru for Seattle
on February 12:—

Mr. W. Shimidzu, Mrs. J. D.
Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. A.
Hodgin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Yano,
Master Yano, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Lukens, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ishikawa,
Mr. A. H. Rowe, Miss Suzuki,
Master Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. I.
Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tyler,
Mr. E. Crespo, Mr. D. Flores, Mr.
G. E. Ahwae, Mr. M. David, Mr.
Wilbur J. Lee, Miss B. Hinds.

WARSHIPS IN PORT

British warships in port this morn-
ing were:—

In Basin of R.N. Dockyard:

"Tamar," "Sandwich," "Herald,"

"Stormcloud," "Iroquois," "Thracian."

West Wall: "Petersfield."

In Dock: "Scorpa," "Cicala."

No. 7 Buoy: "Sterling."

No. 8 Buoy: "Brice."

No. 11 Buoy: "Bridgewater."

No. 12 Buoy: "Scrapia."

Foreign men-o-war in port were:—

Fr. Cr. "Waldeck Rousseau."

French gunboat "Argus."

U.S. gunboat "Mindaheo."



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Twin beds. Private baths. Running hot and
cold water in every stateroom. Fans without
extra charge. Thermos bottles. Wardrobes.
Separate Chiffoniers. More than ample room
for perfect comfort... An interior deco-
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that add color to your cabin... And as you
know, every stateroom is an outside room.

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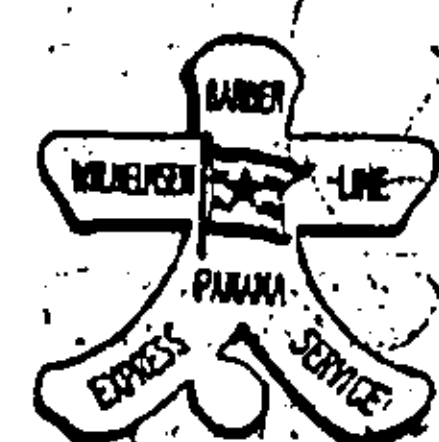
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42 Days To New York.

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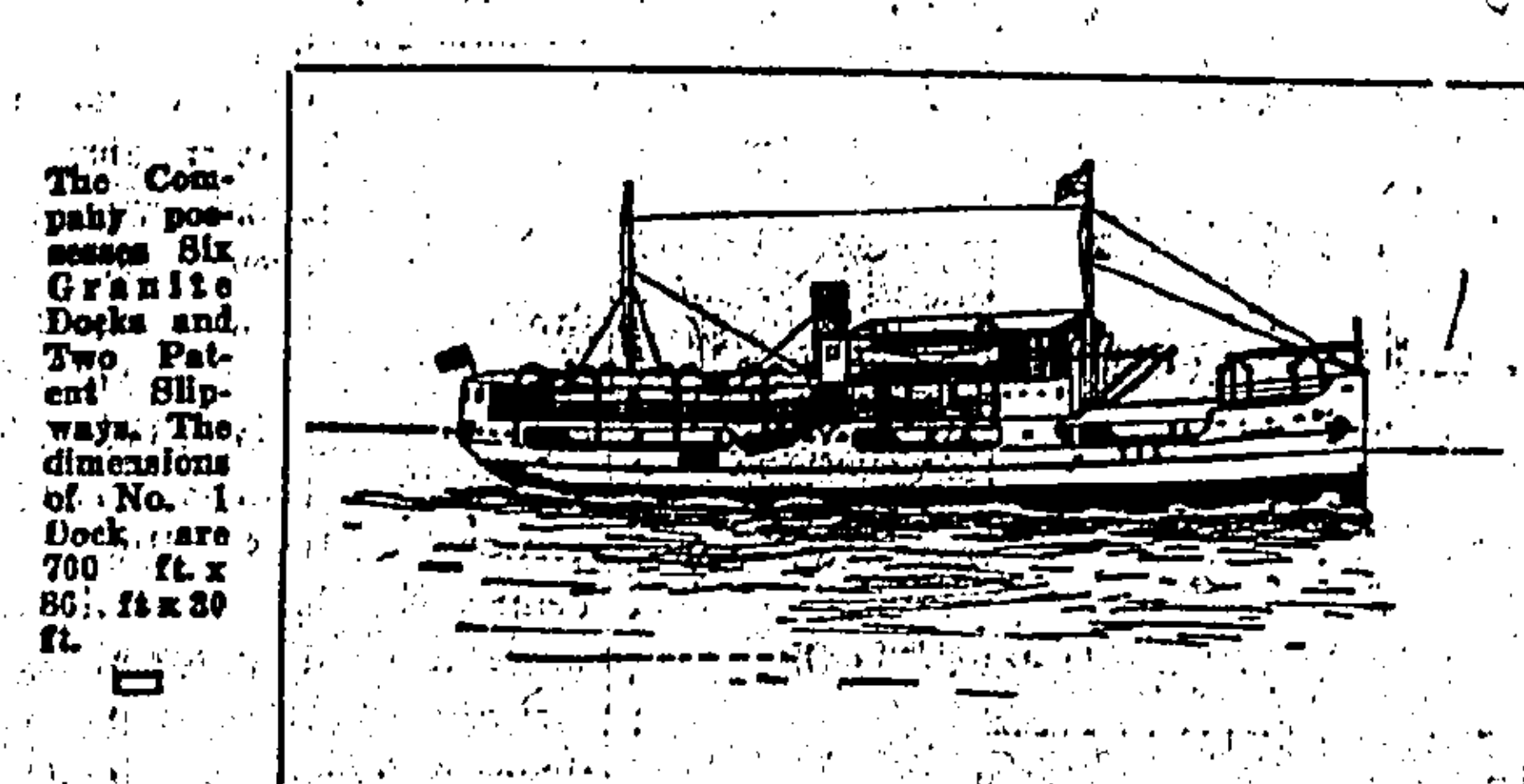
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tern Unions
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M.S. "SUGBO"

Single screw, steel passenger and cargo motor ship. Dimensions: 15x 9' H.P.
x 28' 9" M.D. x 11' 6" M.D. D.W. 470 tons. R.H.P. 360. Speed 10 1/2 knots. Drill
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order of La Naviera Filipina Inc., Cebu for Philippine coasting service.

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matter how damp.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10

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Remnants, soiled and out of date Goods
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ALL THIS WEEK.
PAY US A VISIT DAILY.

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The China Mail.

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Annual subscription, excluding
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in advance. Local delivery free.]

Overland China Mail.

[The weekly edition of the "China
Mail." Annual subscription, H.K.
\$18 including postage \$15, payable
in advance.]

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Hong Kong, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1930.

SHANGHAI'S FUTURE

At a moment when China is
attempting to create a favour-
able atmosphere for the discus-
sion of extrajurisdiction it is well to be
reminded by "a correspondent re-
cently in China," in the New
Statesman of January 13, that
"past experience has shown that
the best way to allay internal dis-
cord and silence extremist criti-
cism is to raise the question of
foreign privileges. Once the
Chinese Government is engaged
in a dispute with the Powers no
ambitious General dares to revolt
lest he be labelled 'running dog
of the Imperialists.'" Having
said this the correspondent in
question, who is clearly not with-
out some inclination to view
Chinese questions from the
Chinese angle, proceeds to deal
with the intention to make the
Provisional Court in Shanghai a
purely Chinese institution, which,
it is widely believed, is only the
first move in a campaign to
change the whole status of Shang-
hai. This huge city, it is pointed
out, is divided under three juris-
dictions. Firstly, the business
centre, the dock district, and a
large residential area, are in-
cluded in the International Settle-
ment, originally the British and
American Concessions with their
later extensions. Secondly, the
French maintain a separate Con-
cession, now mainly residential in
character. Lastly, the old city,
the manufacturing districts, the
poorer quarters, and the vast and
terrible slums where dwell the
working masses, are under
Chinese rule. The Chinese
controlled districts form a
belt which encircles the

Settlement and the French
Concession. If it is the intention,
which has never been officially de-
nied by the Chinese leaders
themselves, to oust all semblance
of foreign control in the Settle-
ment and the Concession, the
position that will arise will un-
doubtedly be a most interesting
one. As is pointed out by the
New Statesman's writer, neither
the British nor any other of the
sixteen Governments concerned in
the status of Shanghai has indi-
vidually the right or the power to
recede the International Settle-
ment, or, indeed, to make any
change in its status. Germany,
Austria, and Russia were former-
ly participants, but when they
were deprived of or surrendered
their extrajurisdictional rights, their
interests in the Settlement did not
revert to China, but to the re-
maining Treaty Powers. Conse-
quently, even if Britain, Japan,
America, and Italy were stupid
enough to renounce their special
rights, the Settlement would not
pass to China—as many may
imagine—but would come under
the control of the Scandinavians,
Dutch, Belgians, Spaniards,
Portuguese, and an assortment of
South American Republics. The
French Concession, of course, still
remains a separate entity and,
therefore, a separate problem.

The writer referred to seems to
be getting nearer the kernel of the
whole nut when he admits that
China's proposal to cut the
Gordian knot by rescinding the
Concessions would evoke a serious
international crisis. He considers,
however, that such a move is pos-
sible if only to raise the whole
question and keep it before the
world till a solution is found
which will accord with National-
ist ambitions. He is fearful,
however, lest the Powers respond
to any such challenge by the
despatch of battleships and bat-
talions—why, he is careful not to
indicate!—and suggests instead
a commission of legal experts
"who, after full investigation,
may be able to propound a solu-
tion which, if not entirely satis-
factory, will at least be acceptable
to all parties."—Which is, indeed,
very kind and obliging of him to
suggest! The seventeen Treaty
Powers, it is to be hoped, will do
no such thing. The encyclopedi-
cal correspondent of the New
Statesman himself furnishes the
whole facts of the position with-
out the aid of any legal commis-
sion, and these facts are quite
sufficient to instil a keen desire on
the part of the seventeen Treaty
Powers to maintain the status quo
so far as they individually and
collectively are concerned.

News in Brief

The annual general meeting of
the lady helpers of the Naval and
Military Y.M.C.A. will be held on
Monday at 11 a.m.

There will be a lantern lecture
on Tuesday, February 18, at 5.30
p.m. given by Dr. A. R. Wellington
on "The Life History of a
Mosquito."—Advt.

When charged at the Kowloon
Magistracy this morning, with the
unlawful possession of two pairs
of rubber shoes an unemployed
Chinese said that he took them from
a sack. A fine of \$10 was im-
posed.

Three Hakka women of Kowloon
Chai, at the Kowloon Magistracy
this morning, were fined \$2 or 4
days in default for trespassing in a
Government plantation above Kow-
loon Tong.

The annual prize distribution at
the Cannosian Institutes, St. Mary's
School will be held on Monday next
at 5.30 p.m. Mrs. W. T. Southorn
has kindly consented to distribute
the prizes.

Sentence of one month's jail with
hard labour was meted out to a
Chinese at the Kowloon Magistracy
this morning who pleaded guilty to the
theft of some wood from a
timber yard at Taikoktsui.

There will be a Concert organised
by Mrs. Sanger at the Helena May
Institute on Thursday, February
20, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets may be had
in advance. Teas must be booked,
please telephone Matron C.2160.—
Advt.

For snatching a gold mounted
rattan handle from a Chinese baby
in Queen's Road East, near the
Grand Theatre, yesterday, a sneak
thief was this morning sentenced
by Mr. E. W. Hamilton to six
months' hard labour and 12 strokes
of the birch.

For the theft of a 10 sent piece
from a Chinese woman's cigarette
stall at Pakhoi Street, a Chinese
at the Kowloon Magistracy
this morning was sentenced
to two months' hard labour.
His record sheet revealed that
he had served 14 days last
month for larceny.

On the ground that the complain-
ant and defendant had both since
absented themselves, a summons by
Loh Lin, 5, Tai Nam Street against
Pan Sui Yin, 83 Yee Kuk Street,
whom she sued for failing to provide
her maintenance between January
1928 and January 1930, was dis-
missed at the Kowloon Magistracy
this morning by Mr. T. S. Whyte-
Smith.

In a report to the Police yester-
day, Suen Chuen, driver of a public
motor car, stated that he was driv-
ing his car along Des Voeux Road
West when he accidentally knock-
ed down a Chinese seaman named
Tsui Kan (25), near the Sailors'
Home. The man's left leg was frac-
tured and he was removed to the
Government Civil Hospital in the
car.

"BEST SELLERS" OF 1929

OMNIBUS BOOKS

[By James Milne]

THERE are fashions in books and
volumes in reading, and it is
worth while mapping down some of
them on the literary year that's
awa'. It brought forth more than
nine thousand new volumes of
"all sorts and conditions," and that
is a grand army to inspect.

The "boom" in war novels,
especially stories by Germans, was
long and almost violent like Arma-
geddon itself. Now it has more
or less died away, but the absolute
"best seller" of 1929 was, of course,
"All Quiet on the Western Front."
Next to it, no doubt, in popularity
stands Dr. Warwick Deeping's
"Roper's Row," and then Mr. J. B.
Priestley's "Good Companions."

When a British novel sells by
the thousand, it means that the
masses reader has come in, and
therefore that the human touch
which knits us all is present. Dr.
Warwick Deeping has an under-
standing, sympathetic quality which
says to a reader, "Let us have a
heart-to-heart story-talk, as between
friends. It will do us both good."
That is a gift in the line of Dickens,
and in Mr. Priestley's "Good Com-
panions" there is another natural
and national element bound to take
the average Briton. One might
describe the book as robust
literary roastbeef and Yorkshire
pudding, done with something of
the flavour of Borrow and Cobbett.

Poetry is never dead, though it
has ups and downs, for the Poet
Laureate's "Testament of Beauty"
is at a circulation of 15,000 copies
and going higher. He is old
enough to remember the days of the
pamphlet, a medium through which
Gladstone thundered about Vatican
Decrees and Bulgarian Atrocities.
It has quite disappeared, but the
purpose which it expressed lives,
for now public men write big books
when they have anything to say
outside a speech or a letter to the
papers, as, for instance the Lord
Chief Justice's recent volume on
bureaucracy and democracy.

A few of our novelists have look-
ed back on the old three-volume
fashion by writing exceptionally
long stories, and so here is another
"resurrection pie" in a modern
guise. Perhaps it was the
mustard-seed from which the
"omnibus book" took a hint and en-
tered upon a prosperous vogue.
Practically, however, the "omnibus
book" seems to have arisen from
Mr. John Galsworthy's natural
action in gathering the several tales
which make his famous "Forsyte
Saga" into a single, many-paged,
not too expensive volume.

JAPANESE APPOINTMENT

Tokyo, Yesterday.
It is learned from a reliable
source that General Nobuyoshi
Muto has been selected to succeed
General Suzuki as Chief of the
General Staff. The appointment
is expected to be made on Febru-
ary 19.—Reuter.

MEN, WOMEN, AND AFFAIRS

The Soviet Mailed Fist: Hankow's Sing Song Girls: The English Singers: Chinese Myth Ended:
Hankow Consul's Popular Son

Soviet Pressure

RUSSIA may go too far, in the
opinion of the Peking and
Tientsin Times: The Manchurian
Government may be impotent, in
the face of continued Soviet pres-
sure; the Nanking Government is
in no position to impose its will
upon Mukden, or to resume the
struggle against Moscow, at the
moment. But further attempts to
override the provisions of the Pe-
king and Mukden Agreements will
sow the seeds of continuous fric-
tion and trouble in the future,
and will not, in the end,
strengthen Russia's position in
the Far East. They may, indeed,
bring another factor—Japanese
opposition—into the picture, for
while Japan can view without
alarm the operation of the rail-
way on the basis of the 1924
Agreements, it can hardly show
similar unconcern if Russia re-
news its attempts to Sovietise the
Railway zone. The Japanese were
opposed, in principle, to the con-
fiscation of Russian interests in
the Railway; they would, we be-
lieve, be just as opposed to the
elimination of Chinese interests
therein in favour of Russia. The
continued use of the mailed fist
by the Soviet Manager seems like-
ly to arouse intense resentment
not only in Manchuria, but
throughout China, and may mean
the intensification of Sino-
Russian tensions.

Sing Song Girls

INTERESTING facts and figures
concerning sing-song girls in
Hankow are shown in a chart pre-
pared and published by the
Municipality. The figures show that
there are altogether 2,247 sing-song
girls in this city, most of whom are
between 16 to 22 years old. About
47 per cent. of these girls are
natives of Hunan, 26 per cent.
natives of Kiangsu and 18 per cent.
natives of Hupeh. Nearly 80 per
cent. of the girls are without any
school education.

The English Singers

FLOA Mann, Nellie Carson,
Lillian Berger, Norman Stone,
Norman Nottley and Cathbert Kelly,
internationally known as the English
Singers of London, arrived in Yokohama
by the Empress of Asia from
Vancouver. They were welcomed to
Japan by Mr. A. Stok, who con-
ducted their entire tour of the
Orient. Mr. K. Yamamoto, man-
aging director of the Imperial
Theatre, Tokyo, Mr. K. Nakamura,
director of the Asahi Theatre, Osaka,
and by more than 65 press represen-
tatives. The English Singers of
London gave their first song recital
in Japan in the famous old en-
trancement hall in Kyoto. Later
they appeared in Osaka, Kobe, and
Tokyo, and arrived in Shanghai on
February 5, staying at the Cathay
Hotel. Their season there at the
Town Hall commenced on Thursday,
February 6.

The Harbarovsk Protocol

REPUDIATION of the Harbarovsk
Protocol by China, if true, opens
up a new field of speculation on
Chinese politics. Are we to assume
that the only force is no longer

"Good value, as well as good
literature," said the great reading
public, plumping for this kind of
anthology. Its scope quickly
widened from the connected stories
of any one writer, say Mr. Arnold
Bennett's about the Five Towns, to
a selection of stuff by various au-
thors. The result was wholly the
"omnibus book" of the readily in-
vented name, because, like a Lon-
don 'bus, it holds a lot of passengers,
not necessarily related to each other.
Actually a man called at a well-
known London bookshop the other
morning and said, "We are building
a new garage. What 'omnibus
book' would give us the most useful
hints?"

This generation calls for in-
dividual books and for original
plays issued as books, and that is,
perhaps, a little surprising, because
everybody cannot master a play in
print. Is it that constant practice
with the cinema is giving the young
mind of Britain an intuitive under-
standing of colour and drama lying
behind the bald words of a play?

Altogether we arrive at this:
That literary fashions and vogues
come about in a natural, needful
human way, and are the marks and
milestones of the time. Even
the short story, once hopeless
faring for any London library to
offer, has now attained a certain
fashion. But women, though they
take it all right in magazines, re-
fuse it in book form, for some
reason which may be mental or
temperamental.

Ten Years Ago

[From the "China Mail"
February 12, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 6-1/4 d.

How Girls Propose:—People have
started asking the perennial question,
"Should women propose?" Surely they
do nowadays.

An unmarried literary woman said if
she had to propose to a man, she would
do so by letter, and this is what she
would write:—

"Dearest Boy, I am doing this not
because I want to, but because I feel
you want me to, and just on account
of silly old fashion, you think you
are not justified. So I am going to
tell you, dear, that the one thing I
desire most in life is to be your wife.
May I?"

A writer of short stories took the
subject more seriously and suggested
that the following letter would stir
the heart of the average man:—

"Beloved—I am not ashamed to
write it because it is the name I
have come to call you by to myself—I
want you. I want you to marry me.
I am not afraid to ask you; I am
happy to believe that you would
have asked me before this if you were
not the dear, shy man you are.

I shall be impatient for your
answer, not because I have any doubt
what it will be—my woman's intuition
cannot be wrong in a thing like this—
but because I shall then be
really able to call myself
Your Very Own."

Your Very Own."

Your Very Own."

Your Very Own."

Your Very Own."

Your Very Own."

Your Very Own."

Your Very Own."

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Your Very Own."

MASS EDUCATION

Something Wrong with the System?

NATURAL GIFTS

Care for the Crowd; Neglect of Genius

MODERN PROBLEMS

Lord David Cecil, whose recent book on Cowper, entitled "The Stricken Deer," attracted considerable attention, is the younger son of the Marquis of Salisbury. He is a Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

Lord David here criticised the educational system on the ground that it prefers the cultivation of the "average" instead of the "exceptional," and in view of the conferences now being held his article is of especial interest. It is to be noted that, whereas the amount of money spent in England and Wales on elementary and higher education was only £31,000,000 in 1913, it was over £77,000,000 last year. The proposal that the school age shall be raised from 14 to 15 next year will necessitate the expenditure of a further £5,500,000.

"WHERE IS ENGLAND GOING?"

One day a few months ago I opened a newspaper and my eye was caught by a headline "England's Educational Effort." Below, in words of lyrical enthusiasm, an article painted the glories of our educational system, how more children learn than ever before, more teachers teach than ever before; it all costs more than ever before, "and so," it concluded, "the poorest child of to-day is 'educated' in a sense that few well-to-do people were a hundred years ago." The article was stiff with references and statistics; it seemed irrefutable.

Glowing with patriotic pride, I turned the next page. Here once more my eye fell on a headline—"Where is England going?"

Below this was a letter, as fully armed with references and statistics as the article, but in a different strain. Not only were there fewer good books and pictures, songs, sermons than ever before in the history of this country, so it ran, but in their stead we were flooded with films and novels and periodical literature and popular music, machine-made goods of a vulgarity and silliness never before paralleled in the history of mankind. And the worst of it all was that these were not merely popular with a small and urban clique, but were the daily and desired food of the mass of people all over England, who were rapidly giving up all the old local arts and crafts which were such a delightful feature of the past.

Something Wrong With It. Here was a paradox. The very people whose education had been so improved were those whose taste and creative power had so declined. Wonderful as our educational system no doubt was, there must be something wrong with it.

And, of course, there is. Our present educational policy is founded on a principle that is mistaken from start to finish. Mistaken by democratic sentiment and that phrase so dear to the good-hearted and muddle-headed, "equality of opportunity," we have set before ourselves an ideal of a community all equally and highly educated, and in consequence have very naturally concentrated our efforts on raising the standard of the poorest and most ignorant.

Now this ideal is a dream and folly of expectation. The average working-class man or woman can never be highly educated. A high education is an immensely complex, lengthy and expensive affair, and they have neither the means nor the time, nor the environment necessary. Whether he leaves school at 13 or 15, an elementary school child is equally far from being educated in any respectable sense of the word. All our present system does is to give him a smattering of superficial information, which enables him to despise rural life and read the captions of the cinema and the less reputable Sunday newspapers; to learn how people make love in Hollywood and murder each other in every part of the globe.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," said Pope. It is certainly a useless one.

The Exceptionally Gifted. But, indeed, the whole emphasis of our educational system falls in the wrong place. It is the exception who needs educating, not the average; it is the exception who contributes to the precious and lasting achievement of mankind. Florence is celebrated for its pictures because Botticelli and Michelangelo lived there, not because every Florentine child was taught drawing; the greatest age in English literature is the "Elizabethan," though a large part of the population then could not read or write. And the first aim of any Minister of Education should be to discover and develop such exceptional genius as the country may possess.

Incidentally he will confer much greater benefits on the country at large than by concentrating on the education of the average. The various branches of national activity are directed by a small group of men, the experts on their subjects. It is they who set the standard; others are compelled to follow. A great medical genius will discover new cures that can then be used by others to the general benefit of mankind; an army of moderately intelligent general practitioners will never discover anything at all. Surely it will be more useful to give the genius a first-rate education than all the others a second-rate one.

Reeling in Anarchy. This emphasis on the exceptional, important in any age, is incomparably important in our own. In the world of thought we have reached a period more critical than any since the introduction of Christianity. The colossal discoveries made during the last hundred years in all branches of natural science, chemistry, physics, biology, psychology, have revolutionised man's outlook on the universe. Nor has he yet assimilated all this mass of new information to the philosophic, religious, and the aesthetic culture he has inherited from the past; with the consequence that the worlds of art, of thought, and of religion are reeling in a state of anarchy.

We must impose some order on this diverse world; combine the old and the new in some sort of coherent whole and it is imperative we do it soon. But to do so we shall need exceptional ability as we never needed it before.

What practical conclusion can we draw from these reflections? We have in Britain a certain amount of money to spend on education. How shall we spend it? Not on any increase of average education. As we have seen, the state of average education is not of importance; besides, it would be impossible sufficiently to improve it as to justify the expense involved in doing so.

Scholarships and Research. On the other hand, we should do far more for the education of the exceptionally gifted. Every effort should be made to discover them, and an extended scheme of scholarships should be introduced by which a child of remarkable ability was educated at school and university at the expense of the State, and this without the strain of constantly having to pass competitive examinations as at present. The scale of such scholarships should be higher than it is now. Three or four hundred pounds a year given to the best men between the ages of 18 and 24 would do far more for the spread of true learning and the advancement of intellectual truth than millions spent in scattering insufficient crumbs of French and science before the unwilling eyes of children of 15.

But even more important than scholarships is research. It is no good helping people to get an education unless there is a good education for them to get. And it is a mortifying fact that at this critical period in the world's intellectual history, Britain is far behind both America and Germany in scientific equipment, in research facilities for any subject; worst of all, that the openings she affords for research work are so few and so underpaid that a clever man with a civilised standard of life and without private means is forced to go into business or to the bar.

This, of course, is not altogether the fault of the State, but of our older educational pundits who "moving" about in "worlds not realised," are quite incapable of understanding the far less solving, modern problems. Those who have followed the controversy about the Bodleian Library at Ox-

OPIUM DIVAN'S "EXPENSES"

POLICEMEN ON BRIBERY CHARGE
FUN IN THE COURT

There were some amusing passages in the case at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, in which a Shanghai sergeant and a constable are charged with accepting bribes.

The proceedings were commenced before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Mr. L. R. Andrews, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducting the case for the prosecution, and Mr. J. M. Remedios appearing for the defence.

A further charge against the sergeant was that when on duty at Mongkok, on January 28, with instructions to visit ten constables on duty and obtain their chops, he was found to be wrongfully in possession of three chops of similar design and pattern and number to those carried by three of the constables.

On this charge, Mr. Andrews stated that on the night of January 28 A. S. P. Sparrow searched defendant as he was about to go on his beat, and found the three chops in the man's cap. Sergeant Caruthers was sent out, and brought the three constables back to the Station. The constable then produced the genuine chops. It was obvious, therefore, that the chops in defendant's possession were forgeries.

On the bribery charges, evidence would be given that both men had been accepting money from a man who ran an opium divan and who dealt in illicit opium. The bribes were taken in consideration of "protection" from police interference.

Truth Unadorned

Tsang Shing, who described himself as a stonecutter, living at 94, Kremer Street, Taitoktsui, said he was fond of opium himself, and also ran a divan for the benefit of his men. He sold opium as well.

Witness stated in a nonchalant manner that the opium was illicit. He added that defendants had been collecting "squeeze" from him for some time. On one occasion it had been 60 cents, on another a dollar. The second defendant had collected money from him before the first.

His Worship: The first in the field.

Mr. Remedios: Yes, reaping a harvest.

Witness added that the last time the defendants received money from him was on the night of January 27. The payments were made personally, and defendants guaranteed there would be no "trouble."

Mr. Remedios: A month ago you charged two men with impersonating police officers. They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment—Yes.

There was some trouble in your house once when the first defendant complained that he was splashed with dish-water from your flat?—I don't know of that.

In answer to further questions, witness said that the constable had received "expenses" for a year and the sergeant for six months.

Mr. Remedios: I put it to you that it was because you were afraid for your own skin that you accused the defendants.

"Why should I accuse them, there are many others."

"George Washington"

Mr. Remedios: That is not true; I never tell lies, I'm on oath. I have many sons and daughters.

Magistrate: You don't lead a very innocent life!

Mr. Remedios (to witness): It was because you had the two men arrested a month ago that the Police kept an eye on your premises.

Witness: Yes, to see that they got their money!

No. Because of the people coming and going from your house?—No, he's lying.

Why weren't you charged with running an opium divan?—Because the Police had given me a guarantee of protection in return for the money I gave them.

In your opinion then, two wrongs made a right?—Two wrongs! What do you mean by two wrongs?

Before you were arrested did you not give information to the Police by means of anonymous letters?—No, I can't write.

The hearing was adjourned till this afternoon.

ford, for instance, will realise the kind of opposition that faces anyone who wishes to advance the cause of research in Britain.

It is also true that there is very little money to spend on research. If the State were to give it, it would be in a position to see that the money was used properly. Research and scholarships, then, should have some extra money the State sees fit to spend on education, and at least a fourth of the money we waste on elementary education now. But so can we hope to maintain that position in the intellectual world to which our past and our power entitle us.

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL

Social Functions

To-day—Tea Dance at Hong Kong Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

To-day—Tea Dance at Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

To-day—Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Entertainments

To-day—Queen's Theatre, "Hollywood Revue."

To-day—Star Theatre, "Beau Broadway."

To-day—World Theatre, "Sailor Made Man" and "Black Jack."

To-day—Majestic Theatre, "Patent Leather Kid."

Sports

To-day—Fanning Hunt and Race Club Hounds Meet, The Kennels, 3.45 p.m.

February 15—Third Hong Kong Annual Marathon Race, University Entrance, 3 p.m.

Lammerge's Auctions

To-morrow—At Sales Room, Duddell-st., valuable postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

February 14—At 460, The Peak, Barker Road, household furniture, 10.30 a.m.

Meetings

February 17—Annual General Meeting of the Lady Helpers of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A., Cheer 'O Canteen, 11 a.m.

February 27—Eleventh ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., 10, Des Voeux Rd., C.H., 4.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous

To-day—Lecture by Fr. Kennedy on "Sidelights on the Workings of the Mind," St. Patrick's Hall, 5.30 p.m.

February 18—Lecture by Dr. A. R. Vellington on "The Life of a Mosquito," Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

February 19—Queen College prize distribution.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 355 metres:—

5-6 p.m.—European Programme of Victor Records by Courtesy of Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Company.

"Fairy Tales—Folk Dance" (Polka).

"Slavonic Dance No. 1 in G Minor" (Dvorak).

Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Frederick Stock.

"Believe me if all Those Endearing Young Charms" (Thomas Moore).

"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" (Ben Jonson). Lawrence Tibbett.

"La Czarine—Mazurka" (L. Czardas).

"Rendez-vous—Intermezzo" (W. Allet).

Victor Salor Orchestra.

"The Sugar-Plum Tree" (Eugene Field).

"Wynken, Blynken and Nod" (Eugene Field). Sally Hamlin.

"Ho Leadeth Me" (Gilmore-Bradbury).

"Mother Dear, O Pray for Me Hall, Queen of the Heaven."

"The Ocean Star" (Mark Andrews).

"Mrs. Cohen at the Beach" (Caesar-Rose-Macdonald).

Fanny Brice.

"Daffy Ditties" (Friend).

"Down by the Gas House" (Cliff Friend).

"I Ate The Boloney!" (Billy Murray-Monroe Silver).

Three Norwegian Melodies:

1. While the North-Sea Rages.

2. The Sun Sets.

3. Sons of Norway.

(Arranged by Munson).

"The Herd Girl's Sunday" (Ole Bull—J. Munson).

Love Dramas—Waltz.

"By the Troubadours" (Characteristic).

"Jimmy Valentine"—Characteristic.

Fox Trot, by Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orchestra.

6-7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.

7-8.45 p.m.—Experimental Programme.

9 p.m.—A Talk by Mr. E. C. Thomas entitled "Five Hundred Miles on Foot Across China."

9.15 p.m.—The Concert, organised by Mrs. O. C. Womack and given at the Helena May last Thursday, will be broadcast from the Studio.

"The Golden Threshold" Music by Liza Lehmann.

Words by Naida.

Soprano: Mrs. O. C. Womack.

Tenor: Mr. H. Annis.

Contralto: Mrs. K. V. B. Benfield.

Banfield: Lieut. A. H. Munson.

Nightall in Hyderabad. Quartet.

Harvey: Hymn. Quartet.

The Voices of Flutes.

Tenor and Soprano.

The Serpents and Aspies. Contralto.

Edwin Cradle Song. Soprano.

Salvatore: Beauty. Tenor. Soprano.

Albanian: Beauty. Contralto.

Hymn. Quartet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Lady Helpers of the Naval & Military Y.M.C.A., will be held in the Cheer 'O Canteen on MONDAY, February 17, at 11 a.m. It is hoped that all helpers will endeavour to be present on this occasion.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LLOYD ROYAL BELGE SA.

From ANTWERP.

The Steamship, "PATAGONIER" having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 16th February, 1930, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 12th February, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 15th February, 1930, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 12th February, 1930.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship, "BENLAVERS" Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th March, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 12th February, 1930.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

All-Dialogue Fox Movietone

A STIRRING FILM

That the heart of a condemned murderer, facing execution for a crime he voluntarily has confessed, may be true to a high purpose—the shielding of his family from disgrace—is the moving theme of "The Valiant." Fox Movietone all-dialogue production which opens to-morrow at the Queen's Theatre, to remain until Saturday.

Under the direction of William K. Howard, this grim tragedy of the law, with its illuminating high lights of devotion to what he considers his duty on the part of a convict, has been depicted with striking fidelity. Paul Muni and Marguerite Churchill are featured in the leading roles of the drama, adapted by Tom Barry and John Hunter Booth from the play by Holworthy Hall and Robert Middleton.

In the supporting cast are such outstanding favourites of stage and screen as John Mack Brown, DeWitt Jennings, Henry Kolker, York, Richard Carlyle, Cliff Dempsey, George Pearce, and Don Terry.

"BEAU BROADWAY"

Sue Carol, star of "Fox Movietone Pollies" makes yet another hit in Malcolm St. Clair's production "Beau Broadway" showing to-day only at the Star Theatre, Kowloon.

Co-starring with Sue, is Lew Cody and Aileen Pringle, the latter two being popular for their debuts in many comedies.

Simplicity, intermingled with comedy and romance, is the story which holds interest to the end. Hugh Trevor, Kit Guard, and Jack Herrick all do good work in the cast.

Final Quartette. At the Piano: Mrs. Scott-Little. At the end of concert a Musical Masterpiece M. 63 "Quartet in E Minor" (From "My Life"). (Smetana) by Flonzaley Quartet of Victor Records by courtesy of Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Company. 10.30 p.m. (Approx.)—Close Down.

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HONG KONG.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Truth About God, Man and Universe

HEALING AND PRAYER

In the City Hall last night a free lecture was delivered before an interested audience on "Christian Science, The Truth about God, Man, and the Universe," the lecturer being the Hon. William E. Brown, C.S.B., of Los Angeles.

Mr. A. Bressler introduced the lecturer as follows:

Friends—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hong Kong, welcomes you this evening to hear a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The truth about God, man and the universe."

The teachings of Christian Science are based entirely upon the Bible, the sacred interpretation of which, by Mary Baker Eddy, is contained in our textbook, "Science and Health," which is the key to the Scriptures, and in the other published writings. This spiritual interpretation is now being made by Mrs. Eddy's sincere students, as it enabled her, to prove by demonstration that the words of the Bible are as true today as when they were written. The works—the so-called miracles or signs—of the early prophets, of Jesus and of his followers, are even now being performed all over the world, as Jesus the master-metaphysician said they should be, by thousands of people who have made a consecrated study of the Bible teachings, interpreted in the light of Christian Science.

My father and mother, my wife and I have all experienced indisputable proofs of the healing efficacy of Christian Science, and we are but four of a multitude of people who can today testify to having experienced in some degree the benefits obtained from an understanding of, and reliance upon, the omnipotence of God.

The opening words of the preface to our textbook are indeed wonderfully true—"To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

It is my privilege to introduce to you our lecturer, Hon. William E. Brown, C.S.B., of Los Angeles, California, member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, who will now address you.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:—

Something over nineteen centuries ago a Roman governor pronounced to the Master of men the most important question of all time, namely: "What is truth?" The Bible does not record Jesus' answer to this question and for centuries mortals have been seeking a satisfactory solution of Pilate's query.

In talking with his disciples Jesus declared concerning God and the real man, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Every afflicted mortal is still asking with Pilate, "What is truth?" and Christian Science brings you the answer to-night.

God The Only Cause

In endeavouring to comprehend the truth of being it will be necessary to consider first the source and origin of all truth—a source that is commonly referred to by Christians as God, creator, or First Cause.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines God as infinite Mind, an all-pervading intelligence, in which all things live, move and have their being. Since God is all, as the Scriptures iterate and reiterate, it follows that Mind is all, and this fact is the basic stone in the foundation of Christian Science.

As God, infinite Mind, is the only cause of creation, it logically follows that all God creates must be like Himself, wholly and changelessly perfect. Since God created an infinitely perfect universe, there was only one thing which such a universe could do, and that was to remain perfect, and this is exactly what happened. Christian Science, therefore, maintains that God's universe is perfect, and that the perfect has been and even will be, ever harmonious and eternally so.

Sense Inconceivable

Of this Mrs. Eddy writes on page 6 of her "Miscellaneous Writings": "Mind governs all. 'THAT' we exist in God, perfect, there is no doubt, for the conceptions of Life, Truth, and Love must be perfect, and with that basis truth we approach sickness, sin, and death. Here, the question naturally arises, 'If all this be true, what is the record which seems to engulf humanity?' But before answering this question let us return for a moment to our original premise—the infinity of God. Standing on this primal fact we instantly see that a perfect God could not be the author of human discord, and as He is the only cause we are forced to conclude that evil of every kind are without true cause or origin; hence are but illusions, the vagaries of a subconscious, partial mind which disappear as their unreal nature is disclosed."

For instance, when in the early centuries the world was believed to be flat the mariners were afraid to sail out beyond certain limits because of their belief that they would fall over the edge of the earth to destruction, but when the truth about the shape of the earth was discovered and proved the former idea and its groundless fear disappeared forever.

The belief in evil and its varied manifestations is all that hides the real or perfect universe from our vision, so we see the all important thing to do is to dispel the mortal illusions so that we may behold the universe as God beholds it—changelessly perfect and eternal.

Spiritual Understanding

Because God is the infinite and all-inclusive Mind there resides in this Mind all perfection, wisdom, beauty, culture, prosperity, harmony, abundance and joy. Since this is true the quickest way to possess these qualities is to become identified with this Mind. Solomon said in speaking of the blessings which come to one who thus identifies himself "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her." And David said, "I understand more than the ancients, because I keep thy precepts."

Salvation

From what has been said of God and His universe it will be seen that what is called salvation is really a process of awakening to spiritual facts, the gaining of spiritual vision. The prophet declared, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." There are many references in the Bible to this process of awakening. The Psalmist sang, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness;" and Paul declared, "Awake thou that sleepest, and Christ shall give thee light."

In this process of spiritual awakening Christian Science gives us most helpful and fundamental aid by pointing out that heaven and earth to the human consciousness seem material while to spiritual consciousness their spiritual nature is revealed.

Jesus taught his disciples that the kingdom of heaven is at hand, but while having eyes they saw not; in other words, he declared that they were not yet conscious of the divine perfection that surrounded them.

Little children frequently grasp these spiritual truths more quickly than do adults. For instance, I know a little lad of four years who attended the Christian Science Sunday School and there came one Sunday to his class a little visitor who was desirous of answering all the questions. So, when the teacher asked the question, "Where is the kingdom of heaven?" the visiting member instantly said, "It's a place you go to when you die." Immediately my small friend spoke up, "Miss Blank, this boy must think he's in an old-fashioned Sunday School." "Well then," said she, "where do you think the kingdom of heaven is?" Instantly he replied, "The kingdom of heaven isn't where, the kingdom of heaven is when—it's when you're good."

So then, salvation means to awaken so that we may know ourselves and the universe as God knows them, eternally harmonious, complete and indestructibly perfect.

Spiritual Consciousness

The question which many of you are doubtless asking at this moment is, "If this be true, how can we awaken to see all things as God sees them?" Let me read you Mrs. Eddy's answer to this most important question, on page 242 of the Christian Science textbook she writes, "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way: It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good; God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

Since the task before us is to clarify our consciousness so that we may behold spiritual things as they really are, we must begin by excluding from our consciousness all that is unlike God. Right here let me give you some comforting and helpful information; most mortals unacquainted with Christian Science mistakenly believe that they create

thought, but they do not, they simply think thoughts many of which come to them from sources outside themselves. So, when evil suggestions come knocking at the door of our thought, seeking admission, we are not to condemn ourselves but to reject the suggestions. It has been wisely and helpfully said that we are not to blame if a tramp knocks at our door but we are to blame if we go a-tramping with him.

If we dwell in the basic truth of the allness of God and His perfect universe, persistently rejecting all suggestions to the contrary, we shall receive the proof of the truth of this premise in overcoming discordant conditions whether they be called mental, moral, physical or financial.

By maintaining a stand on the platform of a perfect God, perfect man, and a perfect universe and endeavouring to realize the truth about yourself and your neighbour, you will experience a new joy; you will maintain your own equilibrium and improve all conditions that surround you. In this activity all sorts of discords begin to disappear and among the first to go is one that is the source of much misery and unhappiness, that is, criticism. When the student of Christian Science is confronted with the belief of evil, seeking to express itself through some fellow mortal, he does not condemn the individual but knows that the evil belief is not of God, that it is therefore unreal, and that the real man reflects only infinite good.

Picture to yourself a community in which a majority of its members constantly strive to know the truth about one another; this would certainly be a foretaste of heaven. Let us, therefore, resolve with Paul, "Henceforth know me no man after the flesh," that is, from now on we shall not think of man as a fleshly or material being, but shall endeavour to see him as God sees man, spiritually perfect. This practice is the fulfilling of the Scriptural commands to love your neighbour as yourself and to refrain from bearing false witness.

When we realize that the most important thing in life is to know the truth about ourselves and our neighbour and to refuse to declare or be a witness for aught that is evil or false, we not only shall be working out our own salvation but we shall be doing our share toward redeeming the whole world.

Redemption For All

While we are discussing this question of salvation let us consider who and how many are to be saved. Here let me give you a comforting thought concerning the loved ones who are apparently not at all interested in spiritual matters and who seemingly are on the broad way to destruction. This comforting thought I speak of is embodied in the beautiful story of the prodigal son. You will remember that he wasted his substance in riotous living and finally found himself feeding with the swine. Then it is related that when he came to himself he exclaimed, "I will arise and go to my father."

This experience of the prodigal son is but typical of all mortal experience. All who know not the truth are prodigals and all must finally leave the huts of materiality and come back to the Father's house, the understanding of spiritual truth.

In speaking of the complete salvation of all mankind the Scriptures declare that "they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them." Now what is it to "know me" (God)? Jesus said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee." So then all are finally to recognize and express eternal life.

Sometimes the process of destroying sin and disease in the stubborn and self-will of mortals may not be a pleasant experience, but there is no question as to the final outcome. In speaking of this experience Paul told the Corinthians, "If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire."

This recalls the reply of a Christian Science practitioner to the query of a patient who asked, "What are my chances for getting well?" Instantly the reply came, "You have no choice in the matter; you must get well. Somewhere, somehow, sometime you must overcome all discord and you might as well begin now."

Possibly there are those here to-night to whom the lying suggestion of death may have come as a way of escape from sin, disease and misfortune. Even a slight knowledge of Christian Science forever annihilates a consideration of this method, because it shows with invincible logic that life and consciousness cannot be extinguished for a moment of time. Since life is and nothing could produce life but life itself it is self-evident that life simply is without beginning or end.

Since one could not cease to be conscious of existence, of what benefit could it possibly be to prolong a sense of discord? Such procedure would result in the condition described in the Scriptures as "heaping up wrath against the day of wrath." The ultimate of this would be such an intense sense of suffering that one would be com-

pelled like the prodigal son to arise and go back to his Father. In view of these facts we shall not, if we are wise, waste any time in wondering who and how many are to be saved, but on the contrary, we shall rejoice that every prodigal, no matter how far he has strayed, is coming home, and as he comes he will find his Father running to meet him.

Healing And Prayer

Much that I have told you about salvation will receive assent from those who do not yet know of Christian Science, and who do not realize that the healing of sin, disease and all mortal discord is inseparably linked with true salvation. Indeed this healing constitutes the proof and assurance that we are working out our problem along correct lines. If one is in doubt as to the soundness of his spiritual convictions all that is necessary is to ascertain what the Master declared upon this subject in his final instructions to his disciples, as recorded in the sixteenth chapter of Mark. Jesus said to them when speaking of the healing of sin and disease, "And these signs shall follow them that believe." Please note that he did not say that these signs might follow, or may follow, or occasionally follow, but that these signs shall follow, imperatively, definitely and unequivocally. These signs are to follow them that believe. Now is it not logical that if such signs do not follow religious belief that there must be something inadequate or incomplete about such belief?

This measure of proof established by the Master is supplemented by a vigorous declaration of James, who said, "Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. . . . Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works."

Having convinced ourselves that not only does the Bible indicate the possibility of healing through prayer, we find that it actually demands it as a proof that we understand the teachings of the Master. At this juncture some of you may be recalling a few of the stock arguments of those who do not understand Christian Science. First, that the teaching of Jesus regarding healing concerned only his immediate disciples and then that the age of miracles is passed.

These mistakes are instantly dispelled by the command given the disciples by Jesus in the last chapter of Matthew, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things (mark this 'all things') whatsoever I have commanded you." Inasmuch as his command to his disciples was to preach the gospel and heal the sick it is evident that all nations are to do likewise.

Righteousness

Do I hear the question, "If all Christians are expected to possess the healing ability how is it to be obtained?" In speaking of this healing by prayer, James exhorts us to "pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." You will observe that it is righteous prayer that is to avail or accomplish the healing.

A brief analysis of the term righteousness will be very helpful in this connection. Turning to Skeat's Etymological Dictionary we find the word righteousness is shown as coming from the Anglo-Saxon word "rihtwis," that is, wise as to what is right—A. S. "riht, right; wis, wise." In other words, righteousness simply means knowledge of that which is wise or true; and you will recall that the Master said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It is clearly evident from this analysis that the prayer which is capable of healing the sick must be the prayer of spiritual understanding, and this is exactly the definition of prayer given by Mrs. Eddy. In substance she defines the prayer that destroys sin and disease as spiritual understanding of the omnipresence of God.

Throughout the Scriptures healing is pointed to as the proof of true righteousness. This was the reassuring and convincing answer sent to John when he was in doubt as to the identity of the Saviour: "Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see; the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them." Christian Science is daily and hourly proving to the grateful multitudes that the command to heal the sick was not intended for a select body of students nor for a limited period of time. All who sincerely take up the study of Christian Science and live its precepts are soon enabled in some degree not only to benefit themselves, but others who appeal for help.

It is important to note that the healing which occurs under Christian Science treatment is entirely different in nature and quality from that of any other kind; it does not employ hypnotism, suggestion or the human will in any way. These agencies are directly opposed to the healing process.

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PRAPS—

PRAPS NOT!

Jim (reading): "What's the name of patience, Bill?" Bill: "Why, a Scotsman playing the bagpipes outside a synagogue."

Two Irishmen, one accompanied by his wife, met in an hotel.

Said Pat: "Let me primsint my wife to ye, Mike."

"No, thank ye," answered Mike, with emphasis. "I have wain of me own, an' wan is twice as many as I need!"

Teacher (giving a grammar lesson): "What is an interjection?"

Pupil: "Please, miss, I can't quite explain it, but I had one at the hospital."

Henpecked Father: "Isn't it time baby said 'Papa'?"

Mother: "No. We have decided not to tell him who you are until he gets stronger."

First Sweet Thing: "I was all upset when Tom kissed me so ardently."

Second Sweet Thing: "Nonsense, dear! He's done that before, hasn't he?"

First Sweet Thing: "Yes, but not in a canoe!"

First Tramp: "I say, Bill, I think after all honesty is the best policy."

Second Tramp: "What for?"

First Tramp: "You know that dog I pinched last week? Well, I tried to sell it, an' nobody would give me more than five bob for it, so I took it back to the owner and got a one pound note for it."

"What's the first thing you do when cleaning your rifle?" the sergeant demanded.

"Look at the number," said the newcomer.

"Oh," barked the sergeant, "and what's the big idea?"

"To make sure I don't clean someone else's."

"Where were you born, my man?" demanded the Magistrate, severely.

The timid culprit blinked.

"Manchester, sir," he whispered.

"And were you brought up there?" pursued the guardian of the law.

The prisoner nodded miserably.

"Once or twice, sir," he confessed.

There was nothing wrong with the sardines, really, but Mr. Bates was in a very bad temper, and had to vent it on something.

"I know they look all right," he said, irritably, when his wife remonstrated. "I wasn't grumbling about their appearance."

"Well, I'm sure it can't be the flavour that's upset you," said Mrs. Bates. "I've never tasted nicer sardines. And they smell quite good."

Mr. Bates glared at the offending tin. "I don't care what you say, Maria," he burst out, peevishly, "there's something fishy about them."

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—

Bank, wire 1/6 3/4

Bank, on demand 1/6 5/16

Bank, 30 days' sight 1/6 1/2

Bank, 4 months' sight 1/6 1/2

Credits, 4 months' sight 1/7 1/4

Documentary, 4 months' sight 1/7 3/4

On Paris—

On demand 947 1/2

Credits, 4 months' sight 1022 1/2

On Berlin—

On demand 87 1/2

On New York—

On demand 87 1/2

Credits, 60 days' sight 88 1/2

On Bombay—

Wire 102

On Calcutta—

Wire 102

On Singapore—

On demand 65 1/2

On Manila—

On demand 74 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand 78

80 days' sight (private paper) 75 1/2

On Yokohama—

On demand 75 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per taal) 12.55

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 20 3/16

Silver (per oz.) 1/5 29/32

Copper Cash 1/6

Copper Cents 2/0

Rate of Native Interest 20 3/16

Chinese Sub. Coin 24 1/2 dls.

Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 12th February, 1930.

STOCK	Buy-ers	Sell-ers	Sales	Non	Fin. Year, (month)	DIVIDEND	PAID
Banks.							
Hong Kong Bank	\$ 1350	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 4 1/2 a/c 1929 ex. 17 1/2-80-25 free 1/100	Pending
Chartered Bank	...	...	...	17 1/2	Dec.	...	Sept. 12, 29
Mercantile Bk., A.B. & C.	...	...	...	15 1/2	Dec.	Interim 2 1/2 a/c 1929 ex. 17 1/2-80-25 free 1/100	Oct. — 29
Bank of Asia	18	...	...	...	Dec.	\$5 for 1929	Pending
Insurance.							
Canton Ins.	\$ 720	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 4 1/2 a/c 1929 Interim 2 1/2 a/c 1929	May 23, 29
Union Ins.	\$ 378 1/2	...	17 1/2	...	Dec.	Final 4 1/2 a/c 1929 Interim 2 1/2 a/c 1929	May 24, 29
China Underwriters	\$ 170	...	...	...	Dec.	None	...
China Fire Ins.	\$ 310	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 4 1/2 a/c 1929 Interim 2 1/2 a/c 1929	May 24, 29
H. K. Fire Ins.	\$ 850	...	...	...	Dec.	\$15 for 1929	Mar. 26, 29
Shipping.							
Douglases	\$...	15 1/2	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
H. K. Steamboats	\$ 26	16 1/2	16	...	Dec.	\$1-50 for 1929	Pending
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$...	...	...	43	Dec.	(12% ex. 2 1/2 on preferred) for 1929 and 1928	June 19, 29
Shell Transport	\$...	...	...	70	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
Union Waterboats	\$ 231	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 2 1/2 a/c 1929 ex. 17 1/2-80-25 free 1/100	Jan. 6, 30
Mining.							
Benguet	\$ 51	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 20 centavos a/c 1929 ex. 17 1/2-80-25 free 1/100	Dec. — 29
Kailan Mining Ad. & L.	...	...	...	30 1/2	June	Final 4 1/2 a/c 1929 ex. 17 1/2-80-25 free 1/100	Dec. 17, 29
Langkat (Comb.) (Single)	...	...	...	13 1/2	Oct.	Last dividend for 1929	...
Shai Exploration	...	...	...	1 1/2	Dec.	None	...
Leans	...	...	...	3	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
Raua	\$ 102	...	...	...	Mar.	Interim 1 1/2 a/c year 31-3-30	Dec. 12, 29
Tonoh Mines	...	...	...	31 1/2	Dec.	4 1/2% loss (ex. Coupon No. 91)	Sept. 30, 29
Docks, Wharves, &c.							
H. K. & W. Wharves	\$...	168	157	...	Dec.	\$5 for 1929	Mar. 7, 29
H. K. & W. Docks	\$ 32	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
China Docks	\$ 545	545	55	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
Hongkong	\$ 190	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 2 1/2 a/c 1929	Sept. 12, 29
N. Engineering	...	780	...	...	Dec.	2.00 ordinary for 1929	Mar. 16, 29
Shanghai Docks	...	122	...	...	Apr.	(T. 2.00 for year ending 31-3-29) (Return Tls. 25)	July 27, 29 Oct. 25, 29
Cotton Mills.							
Ewo Cottons	...	1640	...	70	Dec.	Interim 2.00 a/c 1929	Aug. 23, 29
Shai Cotton (old)	...	36	...	...	Apr. and Oct.	(T. 2.50 old for half year T. 1.25 new) 31-10-29	Nov. 26, 29
Zoong Sing	...	...	...	10	June	T. 0.00 for year 30-6-29	Oct. 11, 29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.							
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$ 12.35	13.60	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
H. K. Lands	\$ (105) d.d.	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 4 1/2 a/c 1929	July 11, 30
Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	195	Dec.	Interim 2 1/2 a/c 1929	July 31, 29
Humphreys	\$...	...	...	14	Dec.	\$1 for 1929	Feb. 8, 29
H. K. Realities	\$ 8.65	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 30 cents a/c 1929	Aug. 12, 29
Chinese Estates	\$...	99	...	...	Feb.	\$4 for year 28-2-29	June 5, 29
Public Utilities.							
H. K. Tramways	\$ 19	...	19	...	Dec.	Interim 50 cents a/c 1929	Aug. 27, 29
Peak Tram (old) (new)	...	...	...	112 6.05	Apr.	(81 on old for year 30-4-29)	June 7, 29
Star Ferries	\$...	...	...	72 1/2	Dec.	\$4 for 1929	Pending
China Light	\$ 19.85	...	...	...	Sept.	(Final cl. 45 (old)) for year ending 10-10 (new) 30-4-29	Dec. 23, 29
H. K. Electric	\$ 79 1/2	79	...	...	Dec.	(82.50 on old for 1929 81.25 on new)	Mar. 22, 29
Macao	\$ 29	...	...	...	Dec.	...	...
Sandakan Lights	\$ 4 1/2	...	...	...	June	None	...
H.K. Telephones	\$ 9.05	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 10 cents a/c 1929	Sept. 18, 29
China Buses	...	16 1/2	...	...	Dec.	T. 0.00 for 1929	Feb. 21, 29
S'pore Tractors (Ord.) (Pref.)	...	10 1/2	...	...	Dec.	1/2 on preference	Feb. 6, 29
Industrial.							
China Sugars	\$ 90 c.	1	...	1	...	In Liquidation	...
Malabar Sugars	\$...	...	...	37	Dec.	Pa. 3 for 1929	April 11, 29
Cald. Macg. Ord.	...	...	...	11	Dec.	Incorporated in May 1929	...
Canton Ice	\$...	...	...	2 1/2	July	None	...
Cementa (comb.) (old) (new)	\$ 15.35 1.20	15 1/2 1 1/2	15.35/40	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
H. K. Rope	\$ 1.85	...	7 1/2/85	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929	...
United Asbestos	\$...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores, &c.							
Dairy Farms	\$...	22.50	...	...	Dec.	\$1.50 for 1929	Pending
Watsons	\$ 11.90	...	12	...	Oct.	50 cents for year 31-10-29	Mar. 28, 29
Der A Wings	\$ 30 c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanc Crawfords	\$...	...	3	...	Feb.	Last dividend for year 28-2-29	...
Mackintosh	\$ 18	...	...	...	Feb.	\$2 for year 28-2-29	April 11, 29
Sincere	\$...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...
Wm. Powells	\$...	...	2 1/2	...	Feb.	25 cents for year 28-2-29	June 10, 29
Miscellaneous.							
H.K. Amusement Pref. (Deferred)	\$ 28	...	...	...	Mar.	(\$2.50 on Preferred for year \$1.50 on Deferred) 28-2-29	July 5 29
H. K. Constructors	...	...	1.80	...	Dec.	None	...
B. Ind. G. Bonds	00%	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. K. Govt. Loans	5 1/2%	...	...	...	...	Interest half yearly	...

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 8)

opposed to the practice of Christian Science, and Christian Science frees the patient from their pernicious influence. It is also important to know that while hypnotism and suggestion claim to heal physical ills regardless of the moral status of the patient, the Christian Science practitioner cannot heal his patient without improving him spiritually and morally. Moreover, it imparts to the patient the ability to preserve his own sense of harmony through spiritual thinking and living.

Jesus The Christ

In considering the mission of Christ Jesus it will be well for a few minutes to dwell upon the meaning of the words Christ and Jesus. Usually these terms are regarded as synonymous, but as Mrs. Eddy points out, this is wholly incorrect, and she defines the difference thus: "Jesus is the name of the man who, more than all other men, has presented Christ, the true idea of God, healing the sick and the sinning and destroying the power of death" (Science and Health, p. 473).

Jesus did not claim that he, exclusively, possessed any special knowledge or ability, but on the contrary urged all to acquire this understanding and to possess this ability in healing sin and disease and in destroying death.

The Christ, then, is not a person but a term for spiritual understanding. The impersonality of this term is well illustrated in the twenty-second verse of the fifteenth chapter of 1 Corinthians, which reads, "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." This verse plainly declares that if we dwell in the Adamic or mortal condition of consciousness we shall die, but if we forsake this and gain the Christ or spiritual state of consciousness—the consciousness that knows the truth about God, man and the universe—we shall live.

Jesus became the Way-shower to this spiritual understanding. You will recall that in the third chapter of 1 John we are told, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be." It was the mission of Jesus to make this fact appear in the first century and it is the mission of Christian Science to make it appear to-day. Truth is eternal and ever present; it only requires discernment to make it available. The appearing of these facts manifested in better health, better morals, increased happiness and prosperity is what the Apostle referred to in his definition of faith, namely, "the evidence of things not seen."

The Christian Science conception of Christ Jesus is epitomized in the fourth Tenet of the Christian Science church, which I shall read from the Manual of The Mother Church written by Mrs. Eddy (p. 15): "We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine, efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with God through Christ Jesus the Way-shower; and we acknowledge that man is saved through Christ, through Truth, Life, and Love as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet in healing the sick and overcoming sin and death."

Matter

In the year 1866, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declared for the allness of God and the non-existence of matter. By a world consciousness steeped in materiality this great discovery was not understood and hence became a target for ridicule and misrepresentation. Mrs. Eddy, reasoning from the Scriptural premise of the allness of God, infinite Spirit, was forced to the conclusion that infinite Spirit must necessarily express itself in a spiritual universe and that it must all be spiritual in its nature, not part Spirit and part matter. When Mrs. Eddy declares that all is the expression of infinite Mind, God, she is not denying the existence of the universe but declaring that it is wholly spiritual and not a mixture of Spirit and matter. She sums up the entire situation by declaring that "what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicate states and stages of consciousness" (Science and Health, p. 578).

It is interesting to know that after a half century of ridicule the leading material scientists are now, in substance, agreeing with Mrs. Eddy's original announcement concerning the non-existence of matter. The modern physicists are teaching that what is termed matter is in the last analysis, an expression of energy. As there is no action apart from Mind this is equivalent to declaring that matter is mental in its cause and nature; or, as the philosophers say, mind-stuff, and this is exactly what Mrs. Eddy said in 1866. In other words, Mrs. Eddy led the world's foremost thinkers and scientists by approximately half a century.

The importance of realizing that what is termed matter is really mental resides in the fact

that when this is understood it shows the possibility of harmonious control through spiritual thinking and understanding what Paul meant when he said, "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." When we realize that what we call our physical body is mental, wholly governed and controlled by thinking, we can readily understand that whether it is to be harmonious or discordant will be determined by the nature of the thoughts we entertain. Moreover, this knowledge frees us from the belief that man is a victim of circumstances, for it is self-evident that if all things are mental then what we call our environment or experience in life is also mental. As we learn that what we call our everyday experience is but a reflection or expression of what we are thinking we see the possibility of changing our environment and begin to understand the meaning of the Scriptural statement concerning mortals, "For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." From this viewpoint it will be seen that in the last analysis we are not the victims of circumstances but really responsible for them. Then, with Paul, we should decide to become transformed through the renewing of our mind.

The teaching of Christian Science in regard to the allness of Mind and the non-existence of matter does not deny the existence of the world about us, nor does it rob us of the beauties of Nature. Of the misconception called matter Mrs. Eddy has this to say, "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities: priceless, eternal, and just at hand" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 99). Paul puts it in another way when he declares, "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

In place of losing anything that is worth while we are enabled through Christian Science to perceive the true nature and qualities of God's creation in their indestructible glory.

The Bible

Christian Science is wholly based on the Bible—the Bible of our forefathers, and Mrs. Eddy is emphatic in her statement that the Bible was her only guide and authority.

One of the many valuable things presented to the world by Christian Science is the ability to interpret the Scriptures spiritually. The book of Genesis for example is not, as is commonly supposed, recording the creation of a material universe and that is why the accounts in the book of Genesis do not correspond with the material theories of evolution, biology and geology. That is why some declare that the Biblical account is mythical. In place of being an account of the creation of a material universe it is, as Mrs. Eddy puts it, "the history of the untrue image of God, named a sinful mortal" (Science and Health, p. 502).

In describing the coming of spiritual ideas to the consciousness of men the Bible frequently employs everyday phenomena by way of illustration. For example, in the first chapter of Genesis the orderly and progressive coming of truth to consciousness is described as consuming a number of days—a term which simply means periods of spiritual illumination. The term day is used throughout the Scriptures to indicate spiritual understanding. For instance, many things are to happen "in the day of the Lord." Jesus said, "Abraham rejoiced to see my day."

Again let us consider the journey of the Children of Israel from Egypt to the promised land; from darkness and ignorance to spiritual understanding and peace. This is the mental journey of all who seek Truth. The experiences of the Israelites when interpreted spiritually are extremely helpful to all who desire to leave the Adamic consciousness and to enter the Christ consciousness. Egypt, the Red Sea, the Wilderness, are but typical of mental stages of growth through which we pass on our journey from a material sense of things to a spiritual.

In the allegory of the Garden of Eden Adam was warned not to eat of the tree of "the knowledge of good and evil." In other words, beware of believing in the supposed mingling of good and evil, for such conjoining is impossible since God, good, is all. Here then, in belief, is the supposition of cause of all discord—the illusory claim that there is a power opposed to God when it is self-evident that God is the only power. In this connection, the opponent of what he believed Christian Science to be was impelled to make this statement, "If we concede Mrs. Eddy's premise that God is all we must concede every-

thing that she has said," and still another one has declared, "There is this to be said about the Christian Scientists, they teach that God is all and then go out into the world and act as if they believe it."

Christian Science

Christian Science has come to re-establish the Christianity of Jesus with its healing and redemptive work. The proof that it is doing this is evidenced by the ever-increasing numbers of erstwhile suffering and discordant mortals who now rejoice in health and freedom.

Christian Science is now leavening thought in all the varied activities of earth—in business, art, commerce and government. It is correcting and improving all the affairs of men, making better men and women, causing them to conduct their lives in accord with divine Principle. In so doing Christian Science is not only benefiting the individual but also rapidly laying a foundation for the universal brotherhood of man, a prolonged process possibly, but after all the only way to permanent harmony in world affairs. When a sufficient number of individuals are striving to live in harmony with God, international, national and state problems are solved before they become inimical.

It is sometimes said that Christian Science is narrow but this is really commendatory, inasmuch as the way to all truth is narrow. Mathematics is narrow; there is only one way to add and to subtract—there is only one answer to two plus two. The most liberal and broad-minded banker could not change that answer by one duodecillionth. The Master said that his way was straight and narrow.

Christian Science Demonstrated

Christian Science is an exact deductive Science, susceptible of proof and all who so desire may obtain this proof. A bit of my own experience may be helpful to those seeking logical proof of the statements of this Science. Being somewhat of a doubting Thomas by nature and of an analytical turn of mind I began at the wrong end of the subject and spent considerable time searching for the origin of evil. This, of course, led nowhere and only resulted in confusion. In taking up this matter with my practitioner she lovingly reminded me of the invincible logic of Christian Science, that if God or good is and is real and omnipresent, then evil, the opposite of God or good, must be the opposite of the omnipresent real which necessarily makes it unreal, having neither place nor existence. She then called attention to Mrs. Eddy's helpful advice in connection with this logic deduction as to the existence of good only, namely, that if the allness of God be conceded as a premise its correctness may be proved.

When I began to work from the conceded premise of the allness of God and to deny the reality of all else, I then began to get some satisfactory results which proved the truth of the premise. Let me earnestly recommend this method as it will save you much wasted time and disappointment. Never attempt to search for the origin of evil for at that moment you admit that it is an entity.

Let me here proffer a little friendly advice to those who decide to investigate Christian Science. There are to-day many spurious and imitative works pretending to teach Christian Science. These are wrong in statement and dishonest in conception. If you would avoid much trouble, avoid these pitfalls. Metaphysics is intimately connected with the very process of thinking itself, and you cannot afford to become inculcated with spurious metaphysics. Unless you get metaphysics straight and sound you are far better off with none. Mrs. Eddy was so alive to this danger that she requested her name to be given at all times when her works are read in public, so that the stranger and seeker may be assured that he is listening to exact metaphysics.

The Discoverer & Founder Of

Christian Science

The early life of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, shows step by step how she was prepared through spiritual experiences to receive the revelation of what she later named Christian Science. Carefully reared and educated in a Christian environment, she early became an earnest student of the Bible, and had often wondered why its promises concerning healing were not being fulfilled in this age.

In after life, while suffering from the result of an accident pronounced by the attending physician as fatal, she turned unreservedly to God and His promises and was instantly healed. This experience convinced Mrs. Eddy that the Principle of Christian healing is ever operative and needs but to be understood to utilize it in this and every age.

By virtue of many years of spiritual thinking and living Mrs. Eddy made it possible for the world to receive in this age the answer to the world's question, bringing to the world mankind from all kinds of discord. We are accustomed to hear the declaration of many that we are

living in a wonderful age; and so we are, but the chief thing that makes this a wonderful age is the discovery of Christian Science. Enumerate, if you will, all the great inventions of the age, carefully tabulate all that the material sciences have achieved. Important as they are, and not to be belittled in any way, in comparison with Mrs. Eddy's discovery which imparts the ability to overcome sin, disease and death they, indeed, sink into insignificance.

Not only did the Leader of Christian Science discover a way of deliverance from all material discord but she also founded a church to protect and to disseminate the Christ idea, and the world to-day beholds the reinstatement of the primitive Christian church. The church founded by Mrs. Eddy manifests the growth of a religious activity that has no parallel in human history. Its wonderful growth is the proof that it is meeting the world's needs.

Christian Science Periodicals

In addition to the activities just enumerated Mrs. Eddy also created five periodicals; three of them are issued monthly and are in the English, French and German tongues. The *Christian Science Sentinel* is published weekly and *The Christian Science Monitor* is published daily. The monthly and weekly publications contain helpful articles concerning the theory and practice of Christian Science; many authentic cases of healing are also recorded in these publications. The daily publication, *The Christian Science Monitor*, is an international newspaper, the only one of its kind in existence. Concerning the Mission of this paper, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The object of the *Monitor* is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind." It brings us daily authentic news and scholarly, illuminating editorials concerning the world and its doings.

The *Monitor* has pages devoted to the arts, literature, sports, and a young folks' page. It is a veritable daily encyclopedia and its constant perusal has been likened to a university training in the liberal arts. It is setting the standard for clean journalism throughout the world, and by virtue of its high ideals in relation to the kind of advertising it accepts, the moral tone of business is being improved. Thus Mrs. Eddy's ideas are permeating all human activities prophetic of the time when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Universal Peace

Mrs. Eddy has provided the way in this age not only for individual redemption, but world salvation as well. She calls the attention of the world to the two simple commandments emphasized by Christ Jesus; two rules, which, if practised, will inaugurate the kingdom of heaven on earth. You will recall that a lawyer questioned the Master as to the greatest of the Commandments, and you will remember that masterly summing up of all law and procedure in the following immortal words: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." How simple and how efficacious! Yet up to this age they have fallen on deaf ears.

If these two fundamental rules were understood and practised there would be no need of the multiplicity of human schemes,—world courts and diplomatic parleys to bring about universal peace. After several years of legislative experience I have been greatly impressed with the futility of creating a never-ending procession of new laws to thwart a like ceaseless occurrence of new evils. Christian Science reverses all of this and seeks to unite all activity with the one divine Principle, God, from whom radiates all law, order and harmony.

Mrs. Eddy, with clear spiritual vision, writes thus of the world's problems and their one and only solution. (Science and Health, p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbour as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry, whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalises the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

The knowledge of this glorious possibility is the great gift of Mrs. Eddy to a world in bondage to sin, disease and death. Is it not self-evident that as mankind learns to know God and His laws and live in harmony with them, not only is the condition of mankind being improved but the reign of universal and permanent harmony is being ushered in correspondingly? And since this is true let us begin at once to acquire this knowledge so that we may aid in hastening this glorious day—a day so well portrayed by the Revelator, who writes: "And I heard a great voice

out of heaven saying Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

Doubtless some of you will desire to test that which you have heard to-night; and there is nothing that can prevent you. A copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, can be obtained or read in the Christian Science Reading Rooms and at the public libraries. A careful study and application of the teachings in this book will convince you of their correctness and practicability. I am sure that your experience will be a revelation to you and that you not only will be more harmonious yourself, but you will have the joy of knowing that you have become a real factor in establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth.

YOUNG FARMERS

Return from Canada for Christmas

Canada's reward to those who work hard was never more shown than on December 22 when 17 young farm workers arrived at Liverpool from Halifax in the Cunard Donaldson liner Athenia to spend Christmas with their parents before returning to the Dominion in the spring.

During the past five years these young men have been numbered amongst the parties of boys arranged by the Salvation Army under the free passages schemes for youths, proceeding to take up farm work in Canada. When they returned, accompanied by Major Brace, of the Salvation Army Receiving Hostel at Smith Falls, Ontario, they not only represented the first specially organized party of boy farm worker homecomers, but also comprised one of the wealthiest little parties of youths to arrive in England from Canada, representing in actual cash a gross total of nearly \$3,000.

Smartly dressed, having paid their own passages, and with Christmas presents in their bags, the lads looked perfectly fit and well. One of the boys, who was bringing \$400 home, said that although he had to work harder in Canada than he had ever thought he would, he was more than ready to go back again.

DRY AGENTS TAUGHT

Must be Gentlemen at All Times

Harry M. Dengler, national field supervisor, and Webster Spates, legal adviser of the prohibition department, addressed the prohibition agents at a school formed to train them for their duties.

"Half of you are new to the service," Mr. Spates told them, "and I want to remind you that a badge is your identification only, and that a gun is for use only when your life is in danger."

"Also, I desire to warn you that you must procure a search warrant before entering a house, even though you are positive of the law being violated."

"Be gentlemen at all times," he continued. "Public opinion counts considerably in this business, and the department will not countenance ruffians."

"Never neglect a clue," he cautioned. "Even the smallest detail may lead to a large still, or a powerful bootlegger."



How delightful it is to sally forth feeling well groomed, well breakfasted and well pleased with one's self and the whole world. Assuming that your tailor knows his side of the business Pinkettes will do the rest, for they keep the liver good tempered, the digestive apparatus alert, the spirits cheery, the brain clear. Of chemists everywhere, 60 cents per vial, Pinkettes, the dainty little laxative liver regulators, keep you well.

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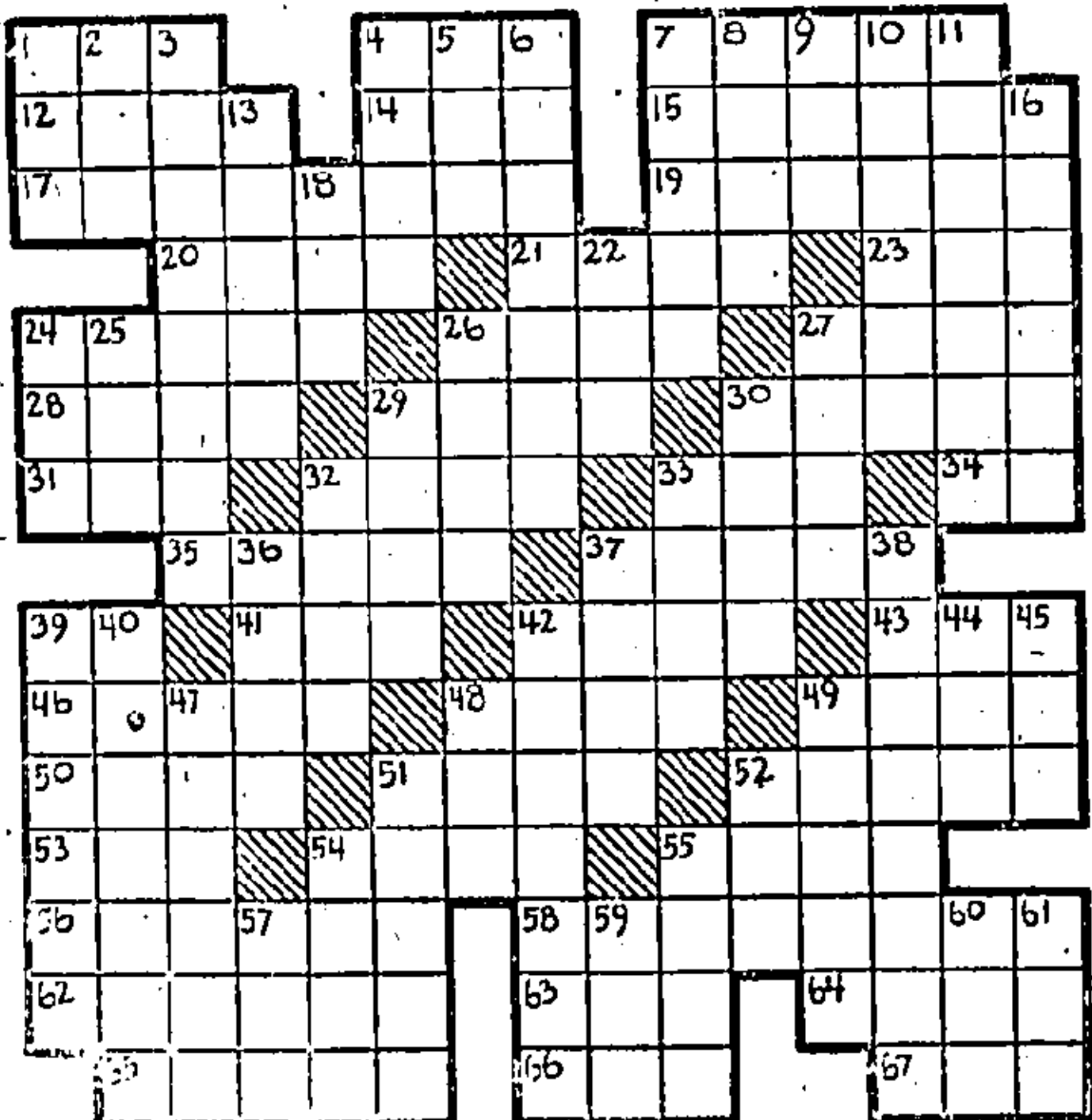
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TO MCNISH OLD BOY
AND BE PREPARED
FOR A TRULY
WONDERFUL
DRINK

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flavour of
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, glow, and alkali.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1—A head covering
- 4—Graced
- 7—Arrive
- 12—Police with broad blades
- 14—Sooner than
- 16—Mammal with flexible proboscis (pl.)
- 17—Waves broken against rocks
- 19—Egg pancake
- 20—A desert (pl.)
- 21—Rightful
- 23—Etruscan household god
- 24—Covered with small bony plates
- 26—Command
- 27—Order of mammals including whales
- 28—Belonging to you and me
- 29—Buffoon
- 30—Tinted rodent (pl.)
- 31—Social meeting for work
- 32—Extremely
- 33—Coop
- 34—A degree (abbr.)
- 35—Abundance
- 37—Two-wheeled conveyance (pl.)
- 39—Channel of travel (abbr.)
- 41—Familiar name for type of coffee
- 42—Domineer

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 43—Edible plant seed
- 46—Level portion of a stair step
- 48—Grievously
- 49—Secures or captures
- 50—Rough frolic
- 51—Stock in reserve
- 52—Long pointed teeth
- 53—Unlabeled (post)
- 54—Sovereign
- 55—Wet
- 56—Become sapless
- 57—Make forceful and alive
- 62—Heirs
- 63—Descendant
- 64—Vulgar upstart
- 65—Run hastily
- 66—Make effort
- 67—Sailor lad

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 18—Solution
- 22—A fish
- 24—Convulsive sigh
- 25—Hint
- 26—Price of a railway ticket
- 27—Hypocritical use of sacred words
- 29—Nothing
- 30—Crowd
- 32—Empty
- 33—Peel
- 35—Snare
- 37—Measure of fire-wood
- 38—Daunting
- 39—Archaic form of verb meaning to scatter loosely
- 40—Belt of extremity
- 42—Of greatest duration
- 44—Incite
- 45—Stupid person
- 47—Medicine used after poisoning
- 48—Warm in natural heat
- 49—False hair forming fringes (pl.)
- 51—Farthest
- 52—Remote
- 54—Game of chance
- 55—Contradict
- 57—Hunting cry
- 59—And not
- 60—Park for animals
- 67—Recede

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in tomorrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

PRISM SPASM
RATIO M EAGLE
ASS PLANE EEL
TR ODE EE
ESE CREAM STE
LURE TALE
TARO TANK
TEAM NERO
BEE TEPID RAW
OR RAE PI
NUT PENNY SAP
UPOLU E AFIRE
STEER MARTS

LARGEST BELL IN RUSSIA

The largest church bell in Russia, which the Empress Elizabeth placed in the Troitzkoevskiy Monastery in 1748—it weighs almost 160,000 pounds—has been torn down from the church and will be melted down, its copper and bronze being applied to the needs of industry.

This is a characteristic incident of the widespread campaign for removing and utilizing Russian church bells.

LABOUR'S QUIET YEAR

POLITICAL WEAPON NOW BEING GIVEN TRIAL

MINERS AND GOVERNMENT

This year there have been no "revolutionary" strikes. For the time being Labour, in general, has turned away from the industrial weapon, and proposes to give the political weapon a trial, writes the Morning Post Labour correspondent in a review of 1929. Such strikes as occurred during the year have been non-political in character, and were due, as in the cotton dispute, to bad trade forcing the employers to impose wage reductions.

In the main the Labour leaders have faced the facts, and the movement for greater co-operation between employers and employed has made good progress. The events of 1926 taught Labour a lesson which it has not been slow to learn. The miners, who were at the front of the 1926 trouble, are at the moment awaiting the redemption of the pledge of the Labour leaders, who are now the Government, to restore them to the pre-1926 position. The thing can't be done, but the miners will make matters uncomfortable for the Government if it is not done before long.

Coming Home to Roost

It is too often forgotten that the pledges of the Government cover all industry, and that the case of the miners is being dealt with first because they are the biggest crowd and can shout the loudest. But State regulation of industry is in the blood of the Labour Party, and as soon as the miners have been dealt with, the clamant calls of other sections will have to be attended to. It is this sort of thing that is the greatest obstacle in the way to that co-operation between employers and employed.

The political shadow has hung over some industrial negotiations both before and since the General Election. Take the engineers as an example. Early in the year they asked for an increase of 8s. a week. This had to be considered by the various districts of the employers' organization, and when the answer came to be given in June it was something like this: "A Labour Government has just been returned. We employers must wait and see what extra burdens that Government proposes to put on industry before we can give you an answer. Come again in six months."

The men went again last month. By that time it had become clear that the Labour Government were out to increase unemployment benefits, to extend the range of widows' pensions, and to pile up other burdens on industry, so that the engineers had to be told that they could not have it both ways; that you can only take as much out of industry as is put into it, and that if the Government insist on increasing their proportion of what is taken out, so much the less remains for wages.

Shipyard Agreement

Shipyard workers have been more fortunate. They have had a bad time ever since the indemnity ships were taken over, while the slowing down of naval construction also hits them. On the whole they have borne their misfortunes with a good deal of patience. They thought they saw an improvement in trade and asked for an advance of 5s. They did not get this, but they did get an offer from the employers, which was eventually accepted, to standardize the rates of skilled workers, which meant a substantial advance to some workers, a smaller advance of others, and no reduction for anybody.

After a stoppage lasting three weeks the cotton trouble was settled by arbitration. The employers asked for a reduction of about 12½ per cent. in wages. The arbitrators agreed that a reduction was necessary, and awarded the employers 6½ per cent.

Two Labour leaders—Mr. A. G. Walkden, M.P., and Mr. C. T. Cramp—were members of the Court of Arbitration and signed the award. For weeks afterwards they were subjected to torrents of abuse from some extremist Labour politicians—but not, be it noted, from any cotton operatives' leaders—for daring to agree to any reduction in wages, which shows how difficult it is for Labour leaders to consider only the evidence in such cases.

Railwaymen during the year have succeeded in putting a time-limit to the reduction of 2½ per cent. which was agreed to last year. This will definitely end in May next.

Such are the main events in what has been, on the industrial side of Labour, a quiet year.

Officials in India are seriously considering the possibility of taking criminal action against Dr. Kitchlew, whose speech at the Congress suggested the revival of the old "killing no murder" doctrine.

A ban on Sunday races imposed by the recent Roman Catholic Synod is causing anxiety among owners and breeders in Ireland.

G.\$250,000 THEFT AT DINNER PARTY

INTERESTING STUDY OF VARIOUS REACTIONS

LEADER KEEPS SILENT

Nation-wide as is the crime wave, the robbery by gunmen of a dinner party in a private home in Buffalo, U.S., is still exceptional enough to deserve some special attention, particularly when it involves the loss of jewels and furs to the value of \$250,000. Such a crime occurred in a suburb of Buffalo about a month ago. The dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Carson Jr. in their home in Snyder, a short distance outside the city. The entertainment was in honour of Miss Eleanor Cameron and Courtland Van Clief, who were soon to be married. It was a small private party—a group of friends meeting in the seclusion of a home. Nine men and nine women were present.

These were seated in the dining room when at front and rear doorways appeared five men with handkerchiefs tied over their faces and guns in their hands. The harsh voice of the leader gave the conventional command of crookdom: "Stick 'em up!"

Joke Soon Dissipated

The diners at first thought they were being entertained by a practical joke. A woman tried to snatch the handkerchief from the face of one robber and was felled by a blow. Hamilton Gardner, a guest, sprang at one of the intruders but another bandit struck him from behind and sent him to the floor senseless. Mrs. Carson, with a mother instinct that defied revolvers, rushed upstairs to the room where her infant son was sleeping. One of the robbers followed, but as she fainted beside her baby he did not harm her.

Rough hands seized necklaces, brooches and rings from the women and rifled pockets of the men. Fur coats were grabbed from the rooms where wraps had been left. The diners were compelled to lie down on the floor and remain quiet. Meanwhile, a maid in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Gardner, next door, seeing through a window that something was wrong at the Carsons, telephoned for the police. The robbers had been gone only a few minutes when officers arrived. Not the least startling part of the information given them was that a pearl necklace, torn from Mrs. Raymond Allan Van Clief, was valued at more than \$200,000.

This was the feature of the affair that invited speculation. How could any ordinary hold-up men have known who owned a necklace of such value, or that it would be worn, with unsuspecting fearlessness, by a guest at this private dinner party in an unguarded suburban home? Bandit gangs easily may ascertain where payrolls are to be delivered or when cash is to be transferred between banks. Locating with such accuracy a \$200,000 string of pearls was a different matter.

Arrested Men's Records

When the arrests came, those identified as the thieves were found to be aristocrats of the criminal world. They offered no opportunity for the sentimentality which visions lawbreakers as wretched outcasts, driven desperate by unfeeling law. So far from being what some theorists describe as victims of a wealth-seeking social system, they appear to be exponents of a social idea which makes luxurious self-indulgence, without toil or responsibility, the one motive in life. They were excellently dressed, soft-speaking, well-mannered young men, who looked more as if they might be eligible as guests than as robbers of a fashionable dinner party. The capture of the alleged leader was as worthy of a detective story as was the crime itself. Just before Thanksgiving, a refined-looking young couple took a room at a high-grade apartment hotel. One morning, a few days later, their telephone began to play the exasperating antics characteristic of telephones. It would ring, and when answered the connection would break. That happened several times. Finally, a bellboy came to the door. The management was very sorry, but the telephone to that room must be out of order; a very insistent call had come in; would the gentleman step down the hall to another phone? The gentleman complied. As he turned the angle of the corridor, he was confronted by the chief of police and an order in his own kind of language: "Stick 'em up!" The telephone trick had lured him into a position where he could have no chance to "shoot it out."

It was in keeping with a \$250,000 jewel robbery that this aristocratic-looking young man should be called Duke. There may even have been some appropriateness in making him "Red" Duke. He used the designation, however, as a name, not as a title. He was booked as Clinton Duke, a Canadian, who was tried and acquitted in Toronto last year on a charge of bank robbery.

Three others, taken by usual police methods, with the aid of tips, were youths who have grown

up in Buffalo. Their names indicate their European derivation—Eddie Przybyl, Theodore Rogacki and William Sainer. A fifth man, accused but not captured, is Stanley Przybyl, known to his familiars, on account of his free-spending habits, as "the millionaire kid." All have police or prison records, and all exhibited the same good judgment as their chief in clothes and automobiles.

Thieves Themselves Surprised
It appears from police information that these men undertook a robbery, involving possible loss of life, with the expectation of only such loot as an ordinary small dinner party might provide. They are said to have had no other knowledge of the Carsons' entertainment than they had read in newspapers, and they were surprised to find themselves in possession of a \$200,000 necklace. That might seem incredible if modern police records did not show so many equally desperate crimes committed merely to renew supplies of drink and gambling money. Doubtless this suggests the only problem in criminal psychology that the case presents.

That marvellous string of pearls, however, has not been recovered. Duke is alleged to have taken it to New York, returning a few days later and removing his woman companion from a flat to an hotel. The disposal of the jewels remains the chief mystery in the case.

AIR FATALITY

Two Victims on Their Honeymoon

London, Yesterday.
Mr. and Mrs. Hodge had been married at Sheerness only five days ago, and were returning from a honeymoon in Paris. The husband was aged twenty-eight, and was a naval schoolmaster. His wife was twenty-one years of age. Reuter.

Criticisms on five points are levelled at Mr. Scullin's reply to the British Government's representations on the new Australian tariff schedules. He ignores the fact that a large proportion of them are invalid because certain of the new duties were not reported on by the Tariff Board.

The story of how Emir Habibullah of Afghanistan secretly promised the British Government to remain neutral during the war was told by Sir Hamilton Grant at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS

From WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Australia and Manila Changte
Shanghai and Swatow Sinkiang

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Japan Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, January 24) Karmala
Manila Emp. of Australia
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers, London, Jan. 16 and Parcels, Jan. 9) Kalyan
U.S.A. (Seattle, January 25), Japan and Shanghai President Cleveland

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Straits Yumsang
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, Jan. 22), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai Taiyo Maru

OUTWARD MAILS

For WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Bangkok Nitaga Maru 3.30 p.m.
Amoy Tai Yuan 3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow Kong Ning 4 p.m.
Saigon Wishing 5 p.m.
Fochow via Swatow Chip Shing 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Amoy & Formosa via Swatow Dell Maru 8.30 a.m.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong Chengtu 8.30 a.m.
Formosa Sekkow Maru 2.30 p.m.
Swatow Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Formosa Benlawers 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Halching 1 p.m.
Haiphong Canton 1.30 p.m.
Saigon Clara Jebson 3.30 p.m.

K.F.O.

Parcels Feb. 14, 4.30 p.m.
Registration Feb. 15, 9 a.m.
Letters 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Shanghai and Europe via Siberia 10 a.m.
Japan and Victoria, B.C. 10 a.m.
(Due Victoria, B.C., Mar. 11.)
Amoy Anhui 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Dalny Luchow 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa Canton Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow Kalgan 9 a.m.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

FAILED TO CARRY HIS LICENCE BOOK

WATCHMAN DISCHARGED AT
KOWLOON COURT

FIRST PROSECUTION

Adjourned for a week to enable the prosecution to get some authority on the matter, the summons against Thara Khan, a registered private watchman, of 9, Parkes Street, for failing to have his licence book at "all times," on January 14, was brought up again at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Mr. W. L. B. Sparrow, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kowloon, for the prosecution, said that he had gone into the question, and discovered that "all times" involved watchmen carrying their licence books when on duty, as well as when off duty.

Motorist's Liability

The Magistrate: I want some authority, though. You would not suggest that a motorist has to have his licence when not driving?

The prosecuting officer pointed out that a motorist when not driving did not have to produce his licence, but with watchmen and guards, this compulsory custody of licence books was enforced to prevent the men on day jobs from transferring their licence books to those who have night employment.

When the defendant went to the Guards' Office he did not have his book with him, his excuse being that he left it at home out of forgetfulness, a plea which could be genuine.

Mr. Sparrow concluded that this was the first prosecution of a man off duty, and he would ask for a small fine, or even a caution, in order to set an example to others.

The Magistrate agreed. He discharged the defendant with a caution, and told him to be more careful about his licence book.

PRINCE IN AFRICA

To Leave on Hunting
Trip to Mombasa

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Prince of Wales arrived today at Mombasa, the capital of Kenya Colony, in the liner Modasa. The time of his arrival was known to very few persons, and the Prince proceeded without

COMMUNIST RIOT IN OHIO

HOSE PLAYED ON INFURIATED
MOB OF MEN & WOMEN

TWENTY INJURED

Cleveland, Ohio, Yesterday.
A seffious riot broke out when 1,200 men and women, alleged to be Communists, demanding increased doles, attempted to force their way in to a meeting of the City Council being held in the Town Hall. The infuriated mob charged the Police, who freely used their truncheons on the crowd. Twenty demonstrators and two policemen were injured. Numerous rioters were herded into lorries and rushed to gaol. The fire brigade, by means of hoses, assisted in restoring order. —Reuter's American Service.

AFTER 29 YEARS

Two of Indo-China S.N.
Co.'s Staff

Captain A. C. Kennedy and Mr. C. E. Holmes two well-known and popular members of the staff of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., are retiring after 29 years' service with the Company.

They both joined the Company in 1901, within a month of each other. Capt. Kennedy has been Marine Superintendent for the past six years, whilst Mr. Holmes has held the post of Superintendent Engineer for about nine years.

Both are married. Mrs. Kennedy is in Hong Kong and will go home with her husband, whereas Mr. Holmes' family are living at Forest Hill, where he will join them.

Mr. Holmes' family connection with China and the Company dates back to 1885 when his father came out and took charge of the Company's hulk at Hankow. Mr. Holmes joined the Company in the year of his father's death. Two of his brothers, who joined later, are now serving as engineers of the Company. Capt. Kennedy relieved the late Capt. Wheeler as Marine Superintendent in 1924.

any ceremony to the residence of Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of the Colony. It is expected that the Prince will leave Mombasa immediately on his hunting trip, but his destination has not yet been stated. —British Wireless Service.

PRISONER AND A "PICNIC"

CHEUNG CHAU MURDER
TRIAL

ACCUSED COMMITTED

What is a picnic? Apparently opinions on the subject differ. Yu Sang, who, with two others, stands charged with the murder and robbery of Kwok Ching-mui, a sampan girl, at Cheung Chau on the night of December 17, told Mr. J. S. MacLaren, Assistant District Officer, at the District Court this morning, that on the night in question they hired the girl's boat "for a picnic." The body of the girl was subsequently taken from the water, where it was floating face downward. The bangles she had been wearing were missing.

Before committing the three men for trial, His Worship asked them if they elected to make any further statement. It was then that Yu Sang mentioned the "picnic" adding, "The girl gave me the bangles. I struck her and she cried. I jumped into the water and swam back to my master's boat. How the girl died I do not know."

A little later accused added: "We did not murder her, and we did not rob her."

Second accused, Li Sze, stated, "I did not murder her. I was sitting at the bow of the boat. I know nothing about the rattle bangles."

Yip Hui-wan, the third man, said that the first two men went ashore and he followed them. He bought some clothes in the street and they all went aboard the girl's sampan to return to their master's boat. He added: "When I got close to my master's boat the girl called out: 'Save Life.' I did not know what was the matter. I heard the people from fishing junks shout 'Strike them' and then I got frightened and jumped into the water. I don't know whether the girl was alive or dead then."

As already stated, all three accused were committed for trial on both charges.

DOUBLE LARCENY

Thief Gets His First
Taste of Prison

Mrs. H. D. Marcel of 553, Nathan Road, and a Chinese amah of 554, Nathan Road, both living on the first floor, appeared as joint complainants at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, when an unemployed Chinese, Li Shing-san (25) of Tol Shan, was charged with the double larceny of eight pieces of clothing. There was an alternative charge of unlawfully receiving, to which he pleaded guilty.

Detective Sergeant Fowle, for the prosecution, said that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese policeman in Hamilton Street at 2 o'clock this morning, when in his possession the clothing was found.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to how the thief could gain entrance to the flat, Sergeant Fowle replied that the only possible chance was by climbing the waterpipes, and reaching the verandah where the clothing was hanging out to dry.

The total value of the stolen property was \$17.

Mr. Whyte-Smith convicted and sentenced the thief to three months' jail with hard labour on each charge, the terms to run consecutively.

On hearing the sentence the prisoner exclaimed "I have never been in jail before!"

COAL MINES' BILL

Industrial Board to Be
Established

London, Yesterday.
The Government, by 261 votes to 117, carried a clause in the Coal Mines' Bill establishing a National Industrial Board for the coal-mining industry in order to settle disputes. —Reuter.

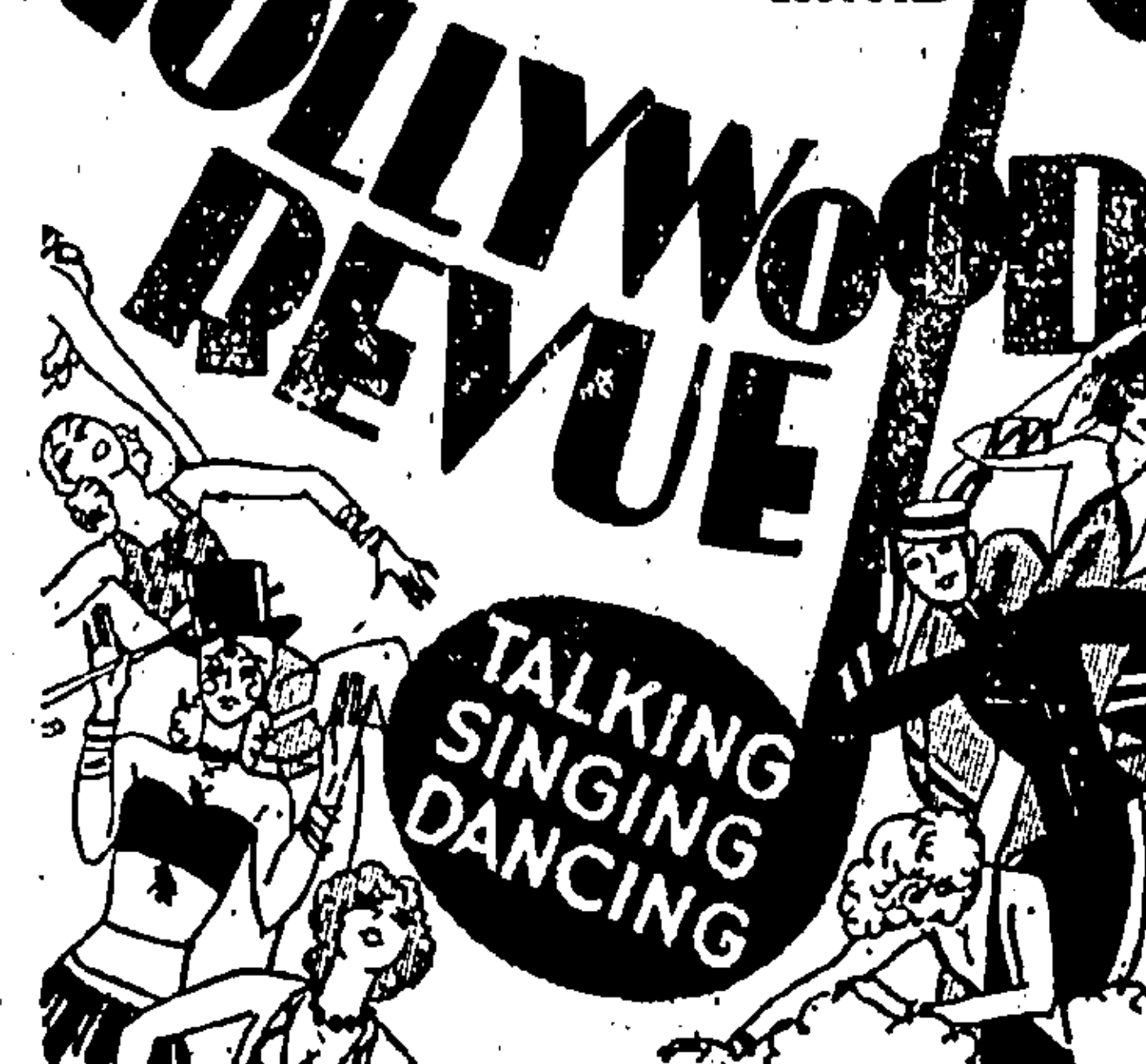
Communists held demonstrations in Paris in view of M. Leon Daudet's pardon, to demand a general amnesty. They were easily dispersed.

Enormous crowds sought admission to the private view of the Italian pictures at the Royal Academy. Great congestion occurred outside owing to the visitors' cars.

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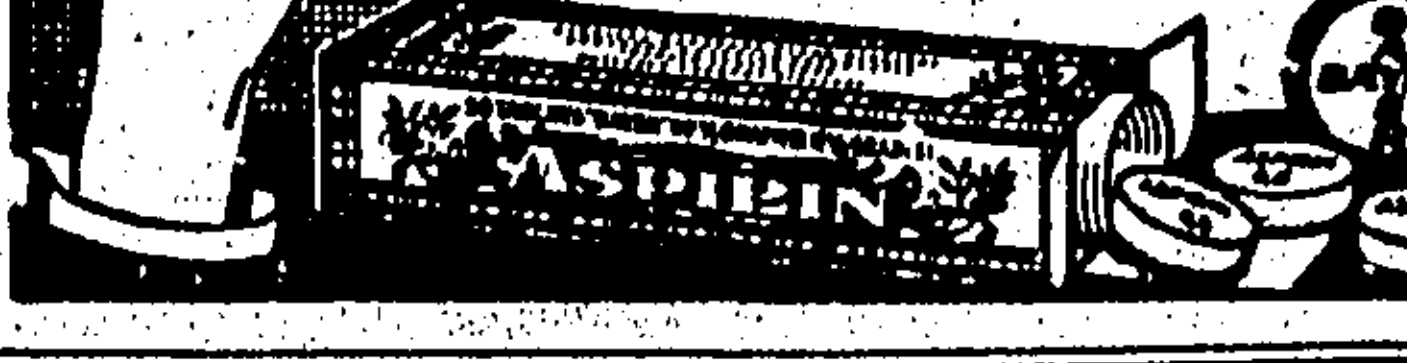
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